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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 152— BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1925 ONE ANNA

he Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

'LL COMMUNICATIONS intended r publication in the "Bombay Chro icle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO
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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th June	MULTAN x	..	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
11th ,,	MALWA *	..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x	..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..	7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA *	..	7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	..	..
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..	16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..	16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND."	..	11,430
6th Febru.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..	16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
31st ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..	16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56,
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China,' on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers		Tons
4th July	NIRVANA*	..	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	..	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089	
12th ,,	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
21st ,,	JEYPORE ..	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
1st July	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
8th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

*This sailing on Thursday 25th June will take the place of the usual Friday sailing this week only.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. S. BOM 122.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 307

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,588
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Ambala Cantt.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City.
Cawnpore	Jhelam City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gojra	Multan City	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on applicatiton.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanu Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—

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STRIKING PROGRESS:
TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF ECONOMICAL AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT RESULT IN ASSETS EXCEEDING
2 1/2 CRORES TO-DAY.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

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Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

WITH

ZENITH LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have no trouble with Law Suits
PROMPT PAYMENTS
PURELY INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

Apply for full particulars

H. M. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE

GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——
(1) S. R. SARDESAI,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond) Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
NOTE:—Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1230.

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You have a duty to your Dependents.
PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1923.)
87, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Philosophy and English. Apply stating terms to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukul, Andheri.
A. R. 1331.

WANTED—PETTY AGENTS on 30/ plus 2 per cent. Commission III Class Railway fare. Cash security 100. Apply SYAL HOSIERY STORES, 351, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A 23528

WANTED—AN EDITOR for a Gujarati Weekly paper "Shri Swetamber Jain Sthanakwasi Conference Prakash." Only experienced in modern and up-to-date papers need apply to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1292

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, mention caste, age, qualifications, training institutions, should be able to talk in Hindustani. Salary Rs. 300 with free house and conveyance. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rampur State, U.P.
A 23527

SITUATIONS WANTED.

I am an Austrian glass expert, can manufacture all colours and description of glassware, can work any kind of furnace open to immediate engagement. F. KAISER 52, Dobson Road, Howrah.
B. R. 1323.

FIFTEEN YEARS Jeitha experienced Cotton Salesman open to ENGAGEMENT. Communicate Box No. 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1285

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE experienced up-country gentleman, able to secure Rys. P.W.D. Army orders, requires EMPLOYMENT with reputed Bombay firm or Contractor. Reference exchanged. Terms moderate. Apply BILLET, care of "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1329

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TO LET—Reduced rent GODOWNS and GARAGES at Rs. 25. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C23459

MOTOR GARAGES—At 426, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar. All convenience including Telephone. Rent very moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Telephone No. 24001.
C1281

GODOWN or WORKSHOP—At 426, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, Area 900 sq. ft. Rent very moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R1282

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FOR SALE—Two BUNGALOWS at BANGALORE, one large and one small, with extensive open ground, suitable for further building, containing accommodation for a large family, including Stables, Garages, etc. For price and particulars apply to Mr. PATEL, Engineer 33, Medows Street, Bombay.
R1218

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/- 800 Rs. 7/8/-. Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23448

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Seven seater 15 H.P. FIAT LANDAULETTE, fitted with spare rim, Carbide lights, Speedometer, Alluminum foot-boards, tool-box and luggage trellis on top. Newly painted, Lining and Hood in excellent condition. Price Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer.

Two seater MAXWELL, with dicky seat for two, fitted with Carbide lamps, Speedometer, horn, alluminum footboards. Engine in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,000 or nearest offer.

Two seater SCRIPPSBOOTH, complete with Speedometer, dickyseat, carbide lamps, horn, footrester and spare detachable wheel. Paint and upholstery in excellent condition. Price Rs. 1,200 or nearest offer.

Above Motors are open to inspection and trials can be arranged on appointment. Apply to DIWAN, PALITANA STATE, Palitana.
JA 23544

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, (Estd. 1905).—New Session for Corporation of Accountants, Special Banking, Incorporated Secretaries, London Chamber of Commerce and other Courses begins from 11th June. Guarantee to coach until successful. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Staff of Professional Experts. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

R. L. TRUST HOSTEL.—Application are invited from students, desiring admission to the R. L. Trust Hostel, with best facilities for students. Apply to SECRETARY, R. L. Trust, Randhod Bhuvan, Girgaum, Bombay.
M. R. 1328.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	2?5
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, Yost 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 30, 5, Rs. 95, 9 Rs. 120, Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WELCOME BUSINESS by small investment, large profits. Particulars (Booklet) From CHHATBAR CO., Jamnagar.
T 1289

DO YOU WANT NILGIRI TEA? Please communicate immediately with MANOHAR COMPANY, Dadar.
T R1315

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—5 Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles. Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar), only upto the 1st. August, 1925, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.
K 23547

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE-BOILERS, OIL ENGINES; GRINDING OIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES; OIL PRESSES, Etc. Direct importers and suppliers. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K B12

HAVE A LOOK at our Patented latest CLAYTON SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE in our Show room, 90 years world-famed reputation for simplicity, Durability, Economy. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K A4

PROFESSION

ELECTRIC OIL"—This new remedy is the safest, surest and quickest cure for all kinds of bodily pains, no matter of what period. By its use prompt relief can be obtained in all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., etc. A trial will convince you of its magical properties. Price ONLY Rs. 1-4-0 can be had from the "AGENT HERBO-MINERAL-PHARMACY" Love Lane, Block 3 1st Floor, 94, Byculla, Bombay.
P R1330

SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL TRAINING and MASSAGE will be given at their places. Apply P. B. MADON, Health Depot, 233, Hornby Road, Fort.
P. R. 1325

CONSULT me for all problems regarding FORTUNES. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay. Interviews and correspondence confidential.

GUINEAWORM and RINGWORM.—First class infallible medicine for above for external use can be had at Re. 1 per phial from K. JAGANNATHAN, Santa Cruz. Packing and Postage Extra.
P R1245

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandilagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage 1s. 5 extra.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MINIMUM TWELVE WORDS.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED.—From Mont Blanc Dadysett Hill a small AUSTRALIAN TERRIER; answers to the name of Whiskers; name on collar P. H. Browne. Will finder p'ease communicate with SIR ARTHUR FROOM, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
R1324

TENDERS.

TENDER NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Chief Oordanance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, HAJI M, A. BAQI KHAN, M. A. Qaiyum Khan, Government Auctioneer, Chuck, Allahabad, will receive SEALED TENDERS upto 10 a.m. of 9th July 1925, (THURSDAY) for Brass Ingot old No. 302 (5 Tons 6 Cwt. 20 lbs. 5 Oz). Brass Ingot old *other than* No. 303 (42 Tons), Lead Ingot old (8 Tons 4 Cwt. 3 Qr. 15 lbs. 11 Oz.) and Copper Ingot old (7 Cwt. 2 Qr. 15 lbs. 11 Oz.). The rates should be given *per Cwt.* Ex. Allahabad Arsenal. Tenders should be addressed only to the Auctioneer and accompanied by a Security Deposit of Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousand) only without which no tender will be considered valid. Samples can be seen through the Auctioneer in the Arsenal on any working day, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
23555

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BONA-FIDE INVESTORS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase or Lease for 999 years of very valuable Plots of land, admeasuring from 550 to 600 square yards each having a very large frontage on the Tram line at Bhendy Bazar, near Sir J. J. Hospital. For Particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAL D. DICK,
Secretary,
Haji Zenal Abedin Shiraz Trust,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
23520

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE:—THE VIRAMGAM SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the property of the above named Company comprising land, Mill buildings and Machinery situated at Viramgam, opposite the Railway Station will be put for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, 1925 at 12-30 noon on the Mill premises at Viramgam.

Description of the property is as under:—

LAND.

The Company owns 1,22,573 square yards of freehold land.

The Company further owns 29,645 square yards of leasehold land more than half of which is on 99 years lease and the rest on 49 years' lease.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the main Mill Buildings which have ample accommodation for the Mill machinery the Mill owns a Bleaching and Dyeing shed and also well built substantial godowns and Store-houses and a Ginning Factory with 22 Gins. The Mill further owns nicely built and substantial Bunglows for Agents, guests, and Mill Officers and a good number of chawls for the Mill workmen.

MACHINERY

The Mill owns the following Machinery:—

SPINNING DEPARTMENT:—

1 Hopper Bale Opener, 3 Combined Openers, 3 Finishers, and 4 Inter Machines, 77 Cards, 8 Drawing Frames, 8 Slubbing Frames of 96 Spindles, 14 Inter Frames of 128 Spindles, 29 Roving Frames of 164 Spindles, 1 Mule of 720 Spindles, and 64 Ring Frames comprising 22,512 Spindles, 2 Doubling Frames of 300 Spindles each, 11 Pirn winding Machines, 73 Reeling Machines and 4 Bundling Presses. Most of the Machinery is of the manufacture of Messrs. Howard and Bullough and has been purchased in the years 1905 to 1910.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT:—

4 Winding Machines of 300 Spindles, 1 Drum Colour winding Machine, 9 Warping Machines, 5 Sizing Machines, 11 Drawing Machines, 11 Beam Holder, 565 Looms, 2 Calendars, (1 of 7 Bowls and 1 of 3 Bowls), 2 Sewing Machines, 2 Folding Machines and 5 Baling Presses (Hydraulic).

MECHANIC SHOP:—

The Mill has also got a Mechanic Shop with 3 Drilling Machines, 1 Cutter Grinder, 1 Screw Cutting Machine, 4 Lathes and a foundry on a small scale.

ENGINES:—

The Mill has two Horizontal compound condensing Engines of the manufacture of Messrs. Clayton Bros. The engines are of 450 I. H. P. and 350 I. H. P. These are served by five Lancashire Boilers. In addition there are six small engine 7 Pumps.

WATER WORKS.

There is a sub-artesian well in the Mill compound, water from which is pumped to a tank and is then distributed from the tank to the Mill Buildings as well as to the Officers' and other Bunglows and to the workmen's chawls. The water service connections are in a sound condition.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS:—

Electric fittings are complete.

The above property of the Company is in the possession of the undersigned as Official Liquidator of the Co., to whom all the inquiries should be addressed.

The above property is open to inspection from now.

H. V. SHIVDASANI,
Official Liquidator,
The Viramgam Spg. & Mfg Co., Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
Karanj
Sir Rustamji's Bungalow,
Ahmedabad, 15th May, 1925
C23496

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, G. D. A.

THIS YEAR'S RESULTS: 25 out of 66 students passed. 5 won DISTINCTIONS, the largest number of distinctions ever attained by any of the institutions training students for this Examination.

New classes started. For admissions apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL.
23529

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Indians, who are able to despatch and receive well in Telegraphy, for posts of signallers on the G. I. P. Railway. Applications must be direct from the applicant and in his own handwriting. Applications from places distant from the G. I. P. Railway will not be considered. Applicants, if and when appointed, must be willing to serve anywhere on the G. I. P. Railway and no transfer to suit the applicant will be made. Copies only of certificates should accompany the application.

2. Applicants before being sent out as signallers will have to remain in the training class to learn block working and traffic working. The subsistence allowance while in the class is Rs. 20. The pay when sent out for appointment from the class is Rs. 40, rising by yearly increments of 5-15-5 to Rs. 65, subject to passing a proficency examination before each promotion.

A. CAMPBELL.
for Chief Trans. Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.
23530

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMJI PEERMAHOMED has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at 28, Carnac Road, Kalbadevi Post (Corner of Picket Road), within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Umarkhady in Doongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred fifty-two square yards or otherwise and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dongri Umarkhadi passage or Dongri Bazar Lane, Street, on or towards the West by the on or towards the North by the property of Cassam Adam and Co. and on or towards the South by the house belonging to Jamat-khana of Esmail Khoja Community which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 41, but now under B Ward No. 3067, Old Street Nos. 682-86-53 and New Street Nos. 40-42-29 and bearing New Survey Nos. 3169 and 3170.

Dated this 19th day of June 1925.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT.
Vakil for Purchaser.
C23507

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 838 of 1925

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 20th day of March, 1925.
Summons to answer plaint.

(1) THE UNION MILLS, LTD.,
(2) RAGHAVJI KHIMJI & CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) GOCULDAS DAMODAR, (2) CHATURBHUJ VASANJI Defendants.

To

GOCULDAS DAMODAR

The 1st defendant abovenamed

WHEREAS the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against the defendants praying judgment for Rs. 13,000 and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 1st February, 1924, till judgment and costs of the suit; You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of July, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock (S.T.) in person or by advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you must produce all your witnesses and documentary evidence and please take notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of April, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of June, 1925.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23566

NOTICE.

A POLICY OF INSURANCE No. 5158 issued by the National Insurance Co., Ltd., on the Life of Nagshi Kurpal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Chinch Bunder, (who died on 3rd March, 1924) and assigned to our client Mr. Jethabhai Nagshi has been LOST or MISLAID. The finder will please communicate to the undersigned or with the Secretary of the said National Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay,

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Attorneys for Mr. Jethabhai Nagshi.

40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd June 1925.
C23549

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (SITA VILLA) SITUATE AT LABOURNUM ROAD, GAMDEVI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Hariram Bhimji Sons and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Ramchandra Vinayak Ranjit, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd December, 1923, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property to-day SATURDAY, the 27th June 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing an area of four hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being Plot No. 50 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with all and singular the buildings courts, compounds, yards, areas, ways, paths, passages, common gullies, sewers drains, threes, plants shrubs, wells, watercourses, lights, liberties privileges easements, advantages, and appertenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof belonging to in anywise appertaining or usually held or enjoyed or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appertenance thereto and bounded on the North-East and on the South-East by Pot No. 50-A of the said Estate to be leased to Mankandrai Girjaprasad Desai, on the South-West by Labournum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 49A of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Lallubhai Shamaldas Mehta which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New S. No. 7335 and Cadastral S. No. 492, Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 C/S SOCKS, 4 C/S STOCKINGS AND 15 C/S COTTON UNDERWEARS.

O. O. C. J. HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 1205 OF 1925.

Mr. Mukundji Malaviya ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Messrs. L. Sulomanji Karimji ..... Defendants.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Mr. Mukundji Malaviya the receiver appointed by the High Court on the above suit at their Rooms No. 72 Medows Street, Fort.

4 c/s Nos. 1/4 marks R. K. M. 931 Bombay made in Germany Ladys' Stockings each case of 72 dozens black and white sizes 8. 8½, 9, 9½ inches quality No. 3937 (balance of 6 c/s.)

6 c/s Nos. 101/106 marks R. K. M. C. Bombay made in Germany Gents' socks each of 90 dozen of 6 colours of 8, 8½, 9, 9½ inches of 5 designs Nos. 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, quality No. 966.

15 c/s Nos. 1/15 marks merer 714 made in Germany Cotton undewears sizes 30, 31½, 33. Mecco and 36, 38. 40 inches white each case of 60 dozen.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION Sale of a valuable plot of building land a Cadell Road, Dadar, opposite E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, by order of Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dnyandeo Raghunath and pursuant to the consent decree in the High Court Suit No. 3230 of 1924 passed on the 19th March, 1925.

A piece of land, admeasuring about 3368 square yards bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 119-123 New Nos. 3695-3702, Old Survey Nos. 329-329 and New Survey No. 1/1601 and assessed under the Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 4265 and 695 and Street No. 825.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABU STREET.

(Suit No. 3443 of 1924 Ebrahim Abdulali Havelivala vs. Mohamedhusein Abdulali Havelivala and ors.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Ebrahim Abdulali Havevala and Sharefali Abdulali Haveliwala, joint Receiver appointed in the above suit by the consent decree dated 18th day of December, 1924 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said consent decree in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO. Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 18th July 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Baba Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement about one hundred and thirty-three square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2607. New No. 9624, Old Survey No. 1443 and New Survey No. 4601 and Cadastral Survey No. 3603 of Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6860 and street No. 51, 59 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by the house of Rajbhoy Sullemanji, on or towards the South by the house of Salebhai Heptula and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Solicitors, Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwala one of the Receivers and Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Sharafali Abdulai Haveliwala and other Receiver at Hornby Road, Esmail Building and 80, Esplanade Road respectively or to the undersigned.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th June at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles, wearing apparels, time pieces, watches, gold and silver ornaments, silk sarees, dhotees, one cycle, copper utensils, glassware 4 cases Culamba etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

10 B'dles asbestos tape, syren 'A"—B") and Victor metallic Packing (assorted sizes).

2 cases Graphited Asbestos Millboard (assorted sizes).

On a/c. of the underwriters.

8 pieces Art Silk Embroidered Voile all overs.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

Under instructions from Mr. Framroz Ardesir Vakil, Executor of the late Mr. Elias Soloman Sassoon.

1 "Willys-Knight' 21 H. P. touring car 7 seater, 4 cylinder in perfect order.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 28th June 1925 at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE FURNITURE SHOP OF MR. JAFFER SHIVJI NATHOO AT CHUCKLA STREET, FURNITURE BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th day of June 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop in Chuckla Street, Furniture Bazar, by order of the owner Mr. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo, who is closing his furniture business, valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining tables, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, sideboard, dinner and dumbwaiters, marble and plain top tables, tile and plain top teapoys, Paris pattern plush lined drawing room suite, corner cabinets, plain top writing tables, roll top writing tables, American roll top typewriting table, mirror and plain top single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hat-stands, glass door book cases, wooden bedsteads, towel horses etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND USERS OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MOTOR TYRES, TUBES AND LORRIES SOLID TYRES

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Raval Building" opposite Powell and Co., Lamington Road by order of the parties concerned to close partnership account.

A Lot of Motor Car Cycle and Lorry Tyres and tubes and also lorries solid tyres of different Sizes.

Goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, NEAR BABULNATH TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal the transferee under a transfer of mortgage and further charge dated 18th February 1924 and made between Abdullahbhoy, Dharamsey and his wife Fatmabai of the first part, Bai Lilibai and her husband Dharamdas Bhagwandas of the second part and the transferee of the third part and on account and at the risk of Bai Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated the 16th day of February 1923 and made between the said Bai Lilibai and Dharamdas Bhagwandas of the one part and Abdullabhai Dharamsey and his wife Bai Fatmabai of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY the 27th day of June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land admeasuring one thousand three hundred and thirty-five (1335) square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 95 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North East by plot No. 94 of the Gamdevi Estate agreed to be leased to Fulchand Motilal, on the South by Chowpaty Road, on the South-East by plot No. 71 of the Estate leased to Mangaldas Girdhardas and on the North-West by Babulnath Road forming a portion of the premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7305 and 7306 Cadastral New Survey No. 420 Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2650 and Street No. 82 and is now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee, at their office No. 14 K. Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can cook more Rice & Iddaly's
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
No. B. C—1. Thabakvadi (BELGAUM.)

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the approaching General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, will you permit me to make an appeal to the Mussalmans of Bombay through the medium of your columns?

The infancy of every institution is the most anxious period during its existence, and those who are called upon to watch over its youthful struggles have a heavy responsibility thrown upon them. And when the office-bearers, on the eve of the termination of the period of their office stand at the bar of Muslim public opinion they sincerely hope the verdict will not be entirely unfavourable.

I must straightaway confess to a sense of great disappointment at the very poor response that the Mussalmans of this city have given to the appeal made by the League. Perhaps this too is part and parcel of the general apathy and torpor that has invaded the whole political field of late.

I must also confess that I am frankly puzzled by the attitude of those who have refused to join the League, not because they are apathetic or indifferent, but because they have a quarrel with the constitution and politics of the League itself.

I make bold to say that in the whole country there is no institution which provides a wider platform for all schools of politicians or a greater agency for unification than the League. The creed is so simple and so universal in its appeal that Ministers, Loyalists, Liberals, Independents, Swarajists, No-Changers and members of any other party that is already formed or is in the process of being formed (we Indians are great at the highly amusing game of forming parties) may take a seat on its platform with perfect ease of conscience and with a sense of complete loyalty to the particular party, they may happen to belong. This unusual phenomenon was witnessed at the meeting of the All-India League last year in Bombay where there was no shade of political opinion which went unrepresented. If, for instance, the Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have a grievance against the pacific and moderate tone of the League my earnest request to them is—let them and their followers join the Bombay League and try to divert its policy into more turbulent and tumultuous channels.

There is another section which refuses to countenance any sectional or communal organisation. If I were deliberately to shut my eys to the sordid and unpalatable facts which almost any one who runs may see, I might too live in this political paradise and plead for the merging of all communal institutions in the National Congress. But politicians have no business to tread the pleasant paths of dreamland. If, in fact, Hindus and Mussalmans are mutually divided, the first step towards achieving unity is for either community to realise its own individuality. If both the communities do not know their own minds nor are they certain as to what they actually want it would be futile to expect to bring about between them any understanding or settlement which would be permanent and lasting. It is only on this ground that the League can justify its existence as a communal institution and the greatness and the glory of its work can only lie in its working with singleness and fixity of purpose to achieve the great end.

I want to remind the Mussalmans of Bombay that it was at the instance of local League that the All-India Muslim League and the Educational Conference held their respective sessions in Bombay and even the greatest detractor of the League will not gainsay this that the enthusiasm displayed the amount of work done, surpassed all expectations.

May I then appeal to the Mussalmans of all sections and opinions to give, in generous measure, to the League the assistance and the support to which it is entitled and of which it stands in such great need today.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA,
High Court,
June 25.

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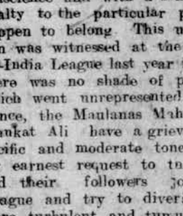

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Economic & Financial Review.

BUSINESSMEN AND NATIONALISM.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Mahatmaji is recently reported to have made an appeal to businessmen that it is now their turn to take up work for the good of the country and to lead the national movement. I am not sure if these were the exact words spoken by Mahatmaji, but one can well believe that they must have been, for has he not always maintained that he is not against capitalists, as is sometimes supposed, but that he wants them to be in the service of the country as much as labour or middle class or any other children of the soil. There have been so many different divisions, parties and groups which have sprouted up in the country that one fears to add one more group to these different distractions existing already even though by so doing he may not be historically and literally true. Businessmen, merchants, industrialists, capitalists, all these names signify an easily recognisable group of people who may be called under one generic term capitalists, who form a class by themselves and who, while they have their general interests of course as people of the country, have got certain peculiar vested interests of their own. If it can be proved to them that even these class interests of theirs do not conflict with the national interests, the task of inducing all his big and influential class to join their forces with the national forces would not be in any way a difficult achievement. In fact it is a problem of the same nature as that which confronts us with regard to such questions like the Hindu-Muslim unity, depressed classes, rights of minorities, etc.

THEIR AWAKENING.

It was not very long back that the commercial community (I mean by this word, the Indian commercial community, of course) was without any self-consciousness. There were individuals here and there of the enterprise, originality and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata, but as a class the community was not very conscious of its own importance and of the part it could, and was destined to, play in the moulding of the national future. So much was this self-consciousness and class-consciousness non-existent that the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce were allowed freely to monopolise to themselves the title of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the right of speaking in the name of the whole of the commercial public of India without any distinction of race or colour. This self-consciousness, fortunately, came to the commercial community with the establishment of different Indian Chambers of Commerce and with the realisation through them of their interests clashing and warring with those of the Anglo-Indian commercial community. Though this conflict between the two communities has never burst out into a conflagration it is always there smothering inside, but nonetheless active, manifesting itself in a flash here and flash there like the fire smouldering in a cotton godown. When a joint deputation representing these two communities waited on the Viceroy with regard to the question of retrenchment, this rapprochement was made much of showing that it was almost an unique and unprecedented event. When the Indian Commercial Congress was held no European Chambers were invited, though probably their sense was taken and the general sense was in the negative. When the Associated Chamber of Commerce was formed and Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce began to hold annual conferences Indian Chambers were not invited, nor so far as I know were they even consulted as to whether they would join the Associated Chamber of Commerce. This is neither the fault of the one nor of the other. Rather, both the communities have done well in recognising that there are many points of divisions and distinctions between them and that excepting on special occasions there could be no unity of interests between the two. During the last two decades the Indian commercial community has made a wonderful progress in the direction of realising its self and class consciousness (this in no bad meaning of the word) and though the Indian Chambers excepting in Bombay have not still become very powerful, they have throughout done their utmost to keep the flag flying. I have no desire to make any invidious comparison between Bombay and the rest of India, for I have the highest regard and esteem for all sections of the Indian commercial community in different Provinces waging their unequal warfare with the Anglo-Indian commercial community. There are reasons why Indian Chambers have not yet sufficiently organised themselves and become powerful instruments of public opinion in some Provinces, reasons which, perhaps, are beyond the control of the people concerned. Anglo-Indian commerce has in some cases to bear the responsibility for this weakness of Indian institutions. This will be clear if the history of the last few years of the organisation of Indian commercial bodies comes to be written. What the Anglo-Indian Chambers feel the most is that these Indian Chambers have encroached upon their sacred preserves of the Port Trust and the like semi-public bodies and have also got seats in both the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures which have reduced the function of representatives of Anglo-Indian commerce to looking after the interests of a few dozen European firms in their districts. It must be remembered at the same time that John Bull is not afraid of any such increase merely in numerical representation on public bodies unless it is accompanied by a growth of trade and industries and the consequent growth in the power and influence of the Indian commercial community. There is a distinct march of the Indian commercial community visible even in this direction and the tramp of advancing hosts is plainly audible to the European ear making several of them count the number of days which intervene between this period and their final relaxation of the grip.

THE LEE-WAY TO BE MADE UP.

It must not be supposed, however, that the achievements which have been to the credit of Indian commercial community during the last wo decades may mark or should mark the culmination of their efforts and their hopes and their ambitions. Nothing of the sort. There is still much lee-way to be made up before they even come up to Anglo-Indian commerce not only in the matter of trade and industries but in the matter of the influence they command and in the organisation of their Commercial Associations and their methods of propaganda. What is to be recognised as a fundamental function is that the Indian trade, commerce and industries should feel themselves not to be stray and isolated factors but as factors in an united, joint and national struggle for freedom and liberty not only in their political sense but also in the commercial and financial sense. When a big war is being waged, every unit big and small has to consider itself a vital component in the struggle on the success or defeat of which will depend to a large extent the ultimate outcome. Even a small reconnoitering party stationed on a petty hill-top feeling quite out of touch with the general situation is as much a part of the struggle as the artillery which parked behind the advancing lines pours forth its living fire on to the opposite camp. The Indian commercial community thus should not consider itself aloof from the national movement but must identify itself through and through with the national movement which cannot attain its goal unless it has behind it trade, industries and finance. It is this evidently what Mahatmaji means and feels.

BUSINESSMEN IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

It is to the interest of Anglo-Indian trade and Anglo-Indian press to misrepresent the character of the national struggle to the Indian trade and commerce, as the former realise very well that the national movement would be immensely strengthened if the power and influence of trade and commerce were thrown on its side. There are many misrepresentations but the main misrepresentation is that the national movement being mainly revolutionary will disturb law and order and with the disturbance of law and order the interests of trade and industries will be thrown overboard and they will have to suffer thereby. Lurid pictures of the *bourgeoise* class of Russia are drawn to frighten Indian trade and industries by showing how any disturbance of law and order affects people who have so-called vested interests. Now this law and order cry is a myth which was so well exploded by Deshbandhu Das in his address at the Gaya Congress. It is a moral indictment for any foreign nation to rule over another and it is a greater perverseness for it to advance the plea of law and order for the purpose of retaining its hold over the subject country and for enabling it to exploit its resources of men, money and materials. If this were the right plea it would justify every bullying country to invade another weaker country, take over its possession and then to say to the subject people that any disturbance on their part for getting national freedom would be attended with danger to their own class interests as it would be subversive of law and order! It is a favourite argument of the British in India or Egypt, of the Japanese in Korea, of the Americans in Phillippines and of the French in Morocco and other African countries where they want to extended their Colonial Empire. Such an argument, however, will not hold good even for a single moment if the trade and industries of the country ponder over the situation and ask whether even with the *status quo* their interests do not suffer heavily and are not sacrified to foreign interests whenever the two are in conflict. The history of the last 150 years is sufficient to convince people with an open mind that the interests of Indian trade and industries are not safe, nor can they develop under the present system of Government. It is surprising how despite all this history before them and even the history of the last few years of the Government's treatment of Indian trade and industries a section of them can feel afraid of and suspicious about the national movement and throw in its lot with the bureaucracy which rules India at present.

MORAL VISION.

Providence has given a moral vision to each and every individual and all of us must be able to see with this moral vision what is the ideal place before our country and what is the duty of every community and all the individuals composing that community to attain that ideal and goal. There can be and should be no peace in the heart of any man, woman or child of this land till this country gets the freedom and liberty which are its due and trade and industries must throw in their lot with the rest of the elements constituting the nation and realise that any casual prosperity dependent upon the domination of this land by another is not worth having and is immoral, but that the real progress and prosperity even for trade and industries lie in the growth of this land on lines of freedom even though the first stages may be attended by some trouble and disturbance. What then, it will be asked, is the duty of trade and industries at this juncture? The political movement is suffering from a slight reaction after the great impetus it manifested during 1921. The Government are very naturally utilising this period of slackness in cementing their foundations and in taking care that whenever they have to meet with a fresh wave like the one they had to meet in 1921 they In this period of slackness and depression will be better prepared to withstand it. the Government seem also to strengthen all their agencies of exploitation in order that Anglo-Indian trade and commerce might flourish at the expense of Indian trade and industries. Their refusal to abolish the Excise Duty and to meet even in a friendly spirit their critics with regard to currency and exchange situation are but two of the several instances which show the policy of the Government being disastrous to trade and industries. Trade and commercial interests should, therefore, rouse and organise themselves for a fight on national lines. This fight will, of course, be in consonance with the express methods of the Congress and should be carried on with the object merely of securing our country's good and not with the purpose of securing any one's loss. Having secured organisation, compactness and unity the commercial community should set itself to spreading a campaign of education throughout the length and breadth of the country. Just as the political campaign led by Mahatmaji made political campaign led by Mahatmaji made even all the villagers cognisant of their real political status this campaign should make all the merchants, traders and industrialists in the land cognisant of their real status and the directions in which their interests lie. If there is any disparity, as is sometimes to be seen, between the views and aims and onjects of the commercial community and the political parties, it is the ignorance on the part of the former with regard to the real situation in the land that is mainly responsible. Remove this ignorance, let in a flood of light and you will have even all the so-called vested interests arrayed on the side of the national movement. For they will be convinced that their safety, development and progress lie not in a system which may condescend to throw out some sops to them, but in a system where they will be able to develop on their own lines with freedom and [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, June 25

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.354 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	77.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	87% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 "
Minimum do. do.	79.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, SW, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	381 miles
Fall of Rain	1.23 inches
Total fall during month	22.18 "
Do, do year	26.41 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th June.	1.42 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	ft in.
Frl.	26	9 42	25 7	26	6 26	16 7
		13 31	28 0		19 32	19 6
Sat.	27	1 13	25 4	27	6 59	16 6
		13 59	27 6		20 10	19 1
Sun	28	4 02	10 4	28	16 20	12 3
		9 35	15		23 51	68
M.	29	4 13	24 2	29	9 46	19 9
		16 26	26 0		23 13	19 4
Tue	30	5 23	24 3	30	23 31	19 4
		19 23	25 8		11 4	12 5
W.	1	6 48	24 8	1	0 29	18 7
		18 27	25 8		12 33	20 8
Th	2	8 5	25 6	2	1 21	17 8
		19 33	26 0		13 46	20 6

	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
June 27 (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 29 (Mon.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 30 (Tue.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme south-east of the province. Day temperature was generally below normal except at Multan right temperature was lower than usual at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature recorded in the province yesterday was 106 deg at Multan.

The United Provinces. Mainpuri has had 0.16" of rain and Allahabad 0.80". Skies are heavily clouded over Agra and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the western districts and higher at Allahabad; the minimum was below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in the former area. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division except at Jodhpur, where the minimum alone was slightly above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.27" of rain and Surat 1.16". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhuj and Mount Abu and lower at Bhavnagar-Para; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.27" of rain, Akola 0.97", Amraoti 1.10" and Nagpur 0.45". Skiesffi are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar recorded yesterday morning 8.38" of rain and Marmagao 4.22" but no information has been received from these stations to-day. Bombay has had 2.32" of rain and Ratnagiri 2.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north of the division. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.degs.3 (normal) and a minimum value of 76.degs.4 2degs below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.49 in. of rain, Poona 0.37 in., Belgaum 1.64 in. and Nizamabad 0.14 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and at Malegaon. Day temperature was lower than usual in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature was nearly normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The depression lies this morning over the Gulf of Cutch and has caused a very strong monsoon in its neighbourhood and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general and locally heavy in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kathiawar and Hyderabad. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.80 in. at Mangalore, 4.95 in. at Calicut, 2.6 in., at Cochin, and 1.29 in. at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The Arabian Sea depression has moved northwards and is entering Kathiawar. The strong monsoon to the south of the depression has again caused heavy rain along the west coast. The monsoon has also been active in Burma and the west United Provinces but is weak generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast and local in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Sindh, west Rajputana, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, east Rajputana the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu two; Bassein, Dibrugarh, Calcutta one and a half; Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri seven; Mymensingh three; Sialkot one and a half; Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.05	0.11	—0.06	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.88	0.45	+0.43	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	2.65	1.67	+0.98	34.77
Lahore	..	3.78	1.29	+2.49	19.62
Hissar	0.25	3.52	1.31	+2.21	14.47
Ambala	..	5.87	2.34	+3.53	30.49
Delhi	..	3.83	2.12	+1.71	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.08	5.76	1.63	+4.13	26.90
Mainpuri	0.16	10.19	1.31	+8.88	27.07
Jhansi	..	6.81	2.80	+4.01	36.17
Cawnpore	0.01	4.97	2.43	+2.54	35.9
Allahabad	0.80	2.55	3.45	—0.90	39.05
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0.30	0.14	+0.16	3.68
Karachi	..	1.23	0.71	+0.52	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	2.93	1.14	+1.79	11.78
Ajmer	..	1.19	1.81	—0.62	20.65
Jaipur	..	3.18	1.66	+1.52	24.21
Kotah	..	4.66	2.38	+2.17	28.23
Mount Abu	0.08	8.17	3.28	+4.89	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.27	1.01	1.52	—0.51	19.39
Dwarka	0.05	1.76	1.35	+0.40	13.52
Veraval	0.04	12.92	4.35	+8.57	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.03	3.53	+2.50	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.09	10.79	3.74	+7.05	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	1.16	13.80	6.72	+7.08	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	6.98	3.61	+2.37	28.83
Deesa	0.01	3.71	1.43	+2.28	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.09	6.77	8.80	+3.47	29.19
Indore	..	5.56	4.83	+0.53	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	3.43	5.63	—2.20	55.11
Saugor	..	2.97	4.87	—1.90	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	5.97	5.01	+0.96	48.83
Khandwa	0.27	3.00	4.52	—1.52	29.63
Akola	.97	4.72	4.48	—0.24	31.35
Amraoti	1.10	6.39	5.36	+1.04	33.05
Nagpur	0.45	6.93	7.44	—0.51	48.97
Chanda	..	4.95	6.33	—1.38	51.90
Raipur	..	2.31	7.11	—4.80	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	2.32	24.96	15.61	+9.35	70.63
Ratnagiri	2.21	24.56	25.19	—0.63	99.95
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	94.95
Karwar	..	..	..	..	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.49	5.87	3.82	+2.05	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.04	4.34	4.62	—0.28	22.33
Poona	0.37	3.42	4.28	—0.86	27.11
Sholapur	..	2.35	4.14	—1.79	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.45	3.09	—2.64	20.90
Belgaum	1.64	6.89	6.99	—0.10	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	3.22	4.76	—1.54	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.14	2.92	4.54	—1.62	40.08
Hyderabad	..	2.06	3.95	—1.90	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.80	41.26	32.48	+8.78	125.68
Calicut	4.95	25.40	30.63	—5.23	117.16
Cochin	2.67	19.59	25.18	—5.59	114.51
Trivandrum	1.29	4.83	12.08	—7.25	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	1.44	10.92	7.49	+3.43	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	0.78	1.06	—0.28	54.98
Bellary	..	5.15	3.98	+1.17	41.59
Cuddapah	..	0.02	1.65	—1.63	20.51
Madras	..	1.08	2.58	—1.50	31.23
Bangalore	..	0.09	1.64	—1.55	56.74
Coimbatore	0.01	1.13	2.59	—1.46	35.37
Trichinopoly	0.07	0.90	1.50	—0.60	22.29
Negapatam	0.05	3.69	1.21	+2.45	33.18

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 26.

A further drop of 15 points in old crop and 7 to 9 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market declined on long liquidation on reports of rains in Texas but later improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 10 points lower. The market eased on reports of rains.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co cable under date 25th inst. as under.

"Expect irregular market pending Bureau."

Messrs Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 25th inst (4-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

Market sustained by lack of contracts and continued dry weather in South-West Texas. Showers only been repoted in the South-West districts. Do not look for much change in the immediate future".

Our market has an easier feeling to-day particularly for July/August Broach, whilst new crop Broach remains steady, and the difference has narrowed further to Rs. 28/-.

In sympthy with lower advices reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 450/- i.e. Rs. lower than previous day's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the commencement Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 448/-. Tt this level prominent Marwari Sheroffs brought scatteredly raising the values to Rs. 449 1/4. After meagre fluctuations the market closed steadily at Rs. 450/-. At Cotton green the market opened at Rs. 450 1/2 and going up to Rs. Rs. 452/- on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and closed at Rs. 451 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Fully good M.G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 420/- and steadily advanced to Rs. 423/- on Commission Houses buying At this stage Bazar operators sold causing prices to give way Rs. 420/-. but renewed buying by Commission Houses made values to recover to Rs. 422/- at which rate the market closed at 4. p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra Dec/January, after having opened at Rs. 394/- declined to Rs. 392 on Commission Houses selling and the market closed steady at Rs. 393/- in sympathy with a rise in new Broach. Fully good M.G. Bengal July and Dec/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 380/- and Rs. 354/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, June 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	423
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	451½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	356
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	393½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

Description. Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good.				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	412	402	387	377
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	468	458	448	438
M.G. Dhollera	458	448	438	428
M.G. Punjab/American	495	485	475	465
M.G. Broach	485	475	465	455

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	451
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	352
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	392

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 26.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	450
Nagpur	400/420	450
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390/400	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	430
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340/80	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	350/80	400/405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350/70	380/390
Khandesh Fine M.G.	345/55	375/80
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	...	470
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M.G.	.....	380/420
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	440/50
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 26

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	61	240,561	339,196
Central India	210	329,655	300,971
Barsi and Nagar	....	206,559	203,068
Hyderabad-Gaorani	43	90,397	103,524
Berar	11	55,970	645,252
Central Provinces	....	253,436	265,320
Total Oomras	324	1,730,558	1,857,331
Dholera	1,416	293,761	178,959
N.W. Provinces	....	130,629	121,512
Rajputana	277	74,025	87,698
Sind-Punjab	1,034	357,687	306,086
Broach	569	479,044	367,445
Coompta & Dharwar	4,019	154,658	176,000
Westerns-Northerns	780	79,706	82,361
Coconada	....	1,638	510
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	30,689	27,971
Persian	....	4,703	8,348
American	....	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	....	53,067	52,031
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,491	819
Total	4,519	34,04,705	32,06,973

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	7,130	605,339	1,031,614
Japan & China	1,100	1,677,961	1,411,110
Coast Ports	..	29,301	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,044	19,731
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	89,067	16,815
Total	8,230	2,415,712	2,527,393

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 26

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/may
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—365/70	448	421 1/4 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	—405/10		392
Bengal M. G. Fine	—400/02		
„ M. G. F. G.	—380/87		
Khandesh Black leaf x	—365/375	378	353
Khandwa-Sanawad	—390/400		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	—380/400		
Harda	—375/425		
Ujain	—370/425		
Parbhani Purna.x	—395 405		
Nander.x	—395/405		
Wardha/Warora	—440/45		
Nagpur Katol	—445/50		
Adoni x	—415/20		
Sindh/American	—475/77		
Sangli Miraj	—435/40		
Bagalkot x	—423/30		
Coompta	—435/55		
Tirupur	—490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—440/45		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	—430/35		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 23-6-25	9276000	6761000
„ Yesterday do	1000	2000
Exports to date do	7917000	5536000
Stock at Ports 19 6-25	396000	318000
„ Interior Towns. do	245000	275000
„ Liverpool do	844000	484000
Visible Supply 20-6-25	1848000	1310000
Quantity in Sight do	14348000	11259000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
8519	3404705	3205973	3475666

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 18th June

1924-25	1923-24
14044	19874

Total Stock in Bombay on 18-6-25 7,79,587 B/s last year—7,85,876 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 22nd June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	619759	1032254	725802
China	337424	209891	359795
Japan	1414434	1201219	1562191
Coast-Ports	29301	49385	45416
Total	2400718	2492749	2693208
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	1100	6326	1394
China Japan & Coast ports	38203	27285	90370

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
73-6-0	21-3-9	70-3-0

Remaks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 15 to 7 points and Liverpool 3 to 10 points lower.

The local market opened with old Broach at Rs. 450 and new at 420 1/4. And Broach has now declined Rs. 2/- while new has improved a Rupee and half on account of transferring of purchases of old into new Broach. Oomras are quoted at Rs. 393/- and Bengals at Rs. 355/56. The News from America is very uncertain, and all we can say is that it is a weather market. The demand for ready cotton was not so keen yesterday.

Sampin this morning is reported June 311.10. September 312.50 and December 307.60. The June position will be dropped this afternoon.

Marwadi Bazaar Friday 3.30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach July/August Rs. 449. Apl./May 1926 Rs. 421 Oomra Dec./January Rs. 392.

Bengal July Rs. 377 Dec./January Rs. 354.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 26.

New York, Market 25th June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23 40	July	23.38—02	23.25—15	
23.40	Oct.		23.33—07	
23.05	Jan.	23.02—03	22.96—09	
23.34	Mar.		23.26—08	

New York spot on 24th June, 24.20—; New Orleans 23.40—.15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Long liquidation on rains in Texas; market recovered on short covering.

July highest 23.47 (10.46 a.m.), lowest 22.91 (12.51 p.m.), range .56 points.

Liverpool Market, 25th June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.85	Jul.	12.78—07	12.85—	12.82—03	
12.53	Oct.	12.45—08		12.44—09	
12.42	Jan.			12.33—09	
12.46	Mar.			12.36—10	
	Egyptian				
24.00	Nov.			23.75—25	
22.85	Jan.			22.80—23	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Light rains Amarillo (Tex) district, Memphis (Tenn) district, and North Carolina. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 12.50 p.m.: Market eased on rains North Texas, Near positions steadier on cessation liquidation and trade fixing call sales.

(3) Cabled 4.55 p.m.: Our travelling man wires: "Estimate Texas condition 63 per cent, and Oklahoma 80 per cent. Texas 40 per cent good, 30 per cent. deteriorating 20 per cent very poor, and 10 per cent ruined likely to be abandoned. American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

COTTON

Liverpool. June 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 2500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750.
Mid American Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.53 fair demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.45.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.31
Oct	23.37
Jan	23.00
New York Noon Call.	
July	23.26
Oct	23.35
Jan	22.97
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
July	22.78
Oct	22.89

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

June	12.90—.02
July	12.82—.03
Aug	12.69—.05
Sep	12.59 .06
Oct	12.44—.09
Nov	12.37—.09
Dec	12.35—.09
Jan	12.33—.09
Feb	12.34—.09
March	12.36—.10
April	12.36—.10
May	12.38—.09
June	12.35—.09

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 25.

June	29.25—.05
July	28.65—.05
Aug	28.15—.05
Sep	27.30—.05
Oct	26.05—.10
Nov	23.75—.25
Dec	23.30—.25
Jan	22.60—.25
Feb	22.50—.20
March	22.40—.20
April	22.35—.20
May	22.30—.20

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 25.

Scinde Good	9.55
Scinde Fully Good	9.95
Scinde Fine	10.35
Bengal Good	9.65
Bengal Fully Good	10.05
Bengal Fine	10.45
Oomra Good	10.35
Oomra Fully Good	10.75
Oomra Fine	11.15
Broach Good	11.10
Broach Full Good	11.50
Droach Fine	11.90.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, June 25.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000.
Futures at New Yrk:—

July	23.25—.15
Oct	22.96—.09
Oct	22.96—.07
Oct	22.96—.07
Jan	22.96—.09
March	23.26—.08
Spot Cotton at New York	24.00—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.50+.10
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	23.07+.03
Oct	22.85—.13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/4.
Demand Bills 48575.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 70 3/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 25.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, June 25.

Futures at New Yrk:—	
July	23.25—.15
Oct	23.33—.07
Jan	22.96—.09
March	23.26—.08

Liverpool. June 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

July	12.82—.03
Oct	12.44—.09
Jan	12.33—.09
March	12.36—.10

WHEAT

London, June 25.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2lbs. 55/3 June/July sellers.
Razario Santa Fe—63 1/2lbs. 57/6 June/July sellers.
Tone:—Easier.
Australian 56/- June/July sellers.
Choice White Karachi 55/9 J/J sellers 55/6 M/J sellers.

SEEDS.

London, June 25.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) closed quiet at £19 1/2 sellers for June/July, and £19 3/4 for August/September shipment.

Linseed Bombay £22 1/4 sellers for June/July.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 paid for Sep/Oct.

Castorseed Bombay closed steady at £22 7/8 sellers for June/July shipmnt.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton £21 3/8 June/July nominal.

Rapeseed Toria, per ton. £21 3/8 June/July quoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 1/8 Jun/Jul nominal.

Rapessed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 June/July sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed neglected.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 3/4 June/July sellers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, June 26, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	
Rapseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	12 13 0	
Groundnuts	72 0 0	
Mowraseed	72 2 0	11 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	
Castorseed		13 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery		5 4 0
Jira	10 0 0	
FORWARD:—		
Wheat, My	8 0 3	
Wheat, September	8 4 6	
Linseed, May	13 4 0	
Linseed, September	13 8 3	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/- Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/2 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/3 1/4 Jan/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Very quiet.

LINSEED

London, June 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 5/8 June/July sellers.
Tone:—
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
41/6 July/Aug sellers.
41/6 Sep/Oct sellers.
Tone:—Firm and prices rather better.

London, June 25.

Business was done to-day in linseed la plata argentine for August/September shipment at £19 3/4 to Hull, and for September/October shipment to Hull at £19 7/8. In wheat. parcel, Choice White Karachi for May/June shipment at 55/6.

RUBBER

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 38/- June buyers.

BARLEY

London, June 25.

Karachi Barley 40/6 July/Aug sellers.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th June, 1925:—

Cotton	8519 Bales
Wheat	15364 Cwts.
Linseed	8661 „
Rape, etc.	1608 „
Gingellyseed	335 „
Poppyseed	169 „
Groundnuts	1406 „
Castorseed	1087 „
Rice	5148 „
Myrabollams	742 „
Cottonseed	8252 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1805 „
Juwar	25 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	560 „
Bajri	2377 „
Coal	2693 Tons

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 755
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 820
Bank's buying D D Fcs. 805
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/16
London—Paris Frcs. 104.58
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00
London—Rome Liras 131.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	757
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	161 1/2
Shanghai	215
Japan	111 1/2
Singapore	157 1/2

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm 1817.
Christiania 2828
Amsterdam 1213
Switzerland 2564

London, June 25.

Exchange on London in Paris 10475.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/4
Exchange no London in Italy 13190.

New York, June 25.

Demand Bills 48575.

London, June 25.

Tele Transfers 1/61/8 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 steady.

London, June 25.

Rentes 3 per cent 43.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Small support closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 5/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

DISOUNTS

London, June 25.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 13 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 26.

3 Mos. 4-9/16 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mo. 3 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 3 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 3-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull, uncertain.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS ETC.

London, June 25.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 99 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 9/16+1/16.
Conversion Loan 74 3/4+3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 99 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 104 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 5/8+1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 63 1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent 54 3/4+1/4.

SHARES

London, June 25.

Hongkong Bank £126.
Chartered Bank 19 1/4.
National Bank 46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank 10 1/2
Eastern Bank 6 1/4.

London, June 25.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £157,200,000 Dec. £400,000
Public Deposits 13,600,000 Inc. 200,000.
Other Deposits, 118,300,000 Inc. 8,700,000.
Govt. Securities 39,000,000 Inc. 500,000.
Other Securities 79,000,000 Inc. 8,100,000
Notes and Gold 31,700,000 Inc. 300,000.

The Bank Reserve is 24 per cent of the liabilities.

BULLION

London, June 25.

Bars sold £9,000.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-7-0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-6
English Gold 10 oz. Bars Rs. 21-9-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-5-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-8-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-8-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-9-0

London, June 25.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-5
Silver forward d. 32-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. Buyers came in after the price had been fixed. Selling was miscellaneous, We look upon the decline as temporary.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, June 25.

Considerable activity was evident and price advanced rather rapidly. Owing to political trouble in China, large purchases were made for the far east, although there has been some selling in that quarter, but buying predominated sufficiently to cause rise. Indian bears in consequence of this movement have shown anxiety to cover their sales and large business was done to-day on some China selling, there has been reaction in the prices at which market appears to be steady. Depending so much on China, there is very uncertain tendency, and some further reaction seems to be possible but undertone of the market remains good. In some quarters even higher level than now ruling appears to be anticipated.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 26.

Ready:—84-5-0.
Vaida, Asad—Opening 21-4-0, at 6 p.m. 21-5-0
Vaida, Sravan—Opening 21-4-6, at 6 p.m. 21-5-6.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida, Asad—Opening 0-2-6
Vaida, Sravan—Opening 0-4-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 26.

Ready:—73-12-0.
Vaida, Asad—Opening 73-3-0, lowest 73-2-0, highest 73-9-0, at 6 p.b. 73-9-0
Vaida, Sravan—Opening 73-4-0, lowest 73-3-0, highest 73-9-0, at 6 p.m. 73-9-0.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida, Asad—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 1-8-0
Tone:—Market steady.

METALS

London, June 25.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. 59 13/16.
Copper Braziers 77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 67 3/4 net per ton.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 16 1/8.

London, June 25.

Tin Block £251 1/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	55 12 0
Brass, English	1	55 12 0
Brass, English	1½	55 12 0
Brass, English	1½	55 12 0
Brass, English	1½	55 12 0
Brass, English	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	61 8 0
Copper, German	1	61 8 0
Copper, German	1½	61 8 0
Copper, American	1½	61 8 0
Copper, American	1½	61 8 0
Copper, American	2	61 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 6 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		53 0 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61 8 0

RUBBER

London, June 25.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 32 1/2 June/July sellers.
Tone:—Firm
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 36/- June value.
Tone:—Easier on poor New York advices.

(For other commercial see page 6 and 12)

ENGLISH
FOLDING LADDERS
Rs. 30 to Rs. 58.

Particulars from
BALSARA & Co.
29, Medows St., FORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market declined on reports of rains in Texas but later the prices recovered on short covering. At the close the market was again easier.

Since our last report the American market on the whole has been much quieter, with restricted business passing, and on most of the days under review fluctuations have kept within a comparatively narrow compass.

Reports concerning the weather are more or less of a conflicting nature for although the news during the first few days of the weeks indicated a droughty condition in Texas, some rain is reported to have fallen there since last two days except in the Southern portion where the weather is still dry. The general consensus of opinion is that the crop is doing generally well and though recent rains have not entirely relieved the drought area, they undoubtedly have been very beneficial, and dissipated anxiety in many districts. The fact that the crop has made a good start is a helpful feature so far as boll-weevil menace is concerned, as the depredations of this pest are generally more active during the later stages of the growing season, and consequently with earlier picking and gathering there is little danger from this source.

The Government report on the second condition of the crop is due to be published in America on the 2nd proximo and it will be very interesting to see whether this report confirms private authorities' views. If it does we consider it will have a marked effect on the minds of operators, as there still seems some doubt amongst many as to whether the Official figure will confirm private ideas.

Operators generally are disinclined to be stampeded into a "bullish" attitude owing to the undoubted poor trade accounts emanating from the United States. Besides the recent disturbed political situation is also a contributive factor towards a rather unsettled feeling, which naturally is not conducive to "bullish" enthusiasm at the moment.

Trade reports from Manchester have run on the same unsatisfactory lines as last week, and reports on the textile industry overseas still show no signs of improvement.

The demand for American spot cotton has continued on a normal scale, with middling and strict middling 1 1/8" still in good request. On the other hand, there has been a great pressure to sell low grades of which there is a fair quantity in Liverpool.

Broadly speaking, the present situation is perplexing and will have to be watched carefully. Until the publication of the Bureau Report the market will fluctuate within narrow limits, probably in a downward direction in view of the poor trade conditions. We think that all weak occasions should be utilised in order to enter into "Bull" side, as though the progress of the plant is stated to be generally satisfactory there are some hidden factors in the situation which will undoubtedly create apprehensions and alarms later on, and under the circumstances purchases made in weak sessions will eventually be satisfactorily liquidated.

FOREIGN MARKET.

Conditions in the local market have ruled practically the same as last week and there is no feature of importance to report. The difference between old and new crop Broach had at one time during the week widened to Rs. 36 but has since narrowed and at the time of writing it is Rs. 30. In view of favourable weather conditions and the general apathy in trade we are inclined to look for a generally declining tendency in prices in the near future and favour sales in strong moments.

The ready market during the early part of the week showed a distinctly better feeling and the enquiry was on an extensive scale, chiefly for nice Tirupur/Cambodia cotton for which there was a good demand. However since the last two days the demand has fallen to some extent.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	Last week	This week.
New York July	23.68	23.25—43
New York October	23.37	23.33— 4
New York January	23.05	22.96— 9
New York March	23.30	23.26— 4
Liverpool July	12.97	12.82—15
Liverpool October	12.55	12.44—11
Liverpool January	12.41	12.33— 8
Liverpool March	12.49	12.36—13

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August opened on the 19th inst. at Rs. 453½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 456½ on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, but again receded to Rs. 453 on general selling. On the 20th Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 452 and improved to Rs. 454 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses, but again eased to Rs. 452½ on Shroff's and jobbers selling. On the 22nd inst the market opened at Rs. 454½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 458½ on buying by prominent shroffs. On the 23rd inst. the market opened at Rs. 458 and improved to Rs. 461 on Commission Houses buying. On prominent Shroffs selling the prices gave way to Rs. 456. On the 24th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 457½ and gradually declined to Rs. 452½ on selling by prominent Shroffs. Going up to Rs. 454, the market further eased to Rs 448½ on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling. On the 25th inst. the market opened at Rs. 449 and sharply improved to Rs. 453½ on prominent Bazar operators buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 452 Japanese and Commission Houses also bought.

F. G. Broach April/May opened on the 19th inst. at Rs. 420 and advanced to Rs. 423 on Shroffs buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 417 on Bazar operators selling. Around this level Commission and Exporting Houses and Shroffs bought which raised the values to Rs. 426. But the market again eased to Rs. 417½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses. On general buying the market again advanced to Rs. 424½ and closed at Rs. 423½ on the 25th instant.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 19th inst. at Rs. 392 and advanced to Rs. 395. On general selling the values gave way to Rs. 389 but again improved to Rs. 398 on Commission and Exporting Houses buying, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 25th inst at Rs. 395. F. G. Bengal July opened on the 19st inst. at Rs. 384 and closed on the 25th inst. at Rs 382 the highest being Rs. 388 and the lowest Rs. 379. Whilst Bengal December/January opened on the 19th inst. at Rs. 355 and closed on the 25th inst. at Rs. 356 the highest being Rs. 358 and the lowest Rs. 350.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 26.

During the past week the Home markets have been dull and uninteresting. Narrow fluctuations have resulted in the following nett changes in values.

New York, 18/6/25:—July 23.68, Oct. 23.37, Jan. 23.05, Mar. 23.30.

New York, 25/6/25:—July 23.25, Oct. 23.33, Jan. 22.96, Mar. 23.26.

Difference:—July —.43, Oct. —.04, Jan. —.09, Mar. —.04.

Liverpool, 18/6/25:—July 12.97, Oct. 12.55, Jan. 12.41, Mar. 12.49.

Liverpool, 25/6/25:—July 12.82, Oct. 12.44, Jan. 12.33, Mar. 12.36.

Difference:—July —.15, Oct. —.11, Jan. —.08, Mar. —.13.

Yesterday evening we received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Market uncertain and difficult to judge. Market a present very susceptible to weather."

Little can be added to this. Meantime the market awaits the publication on Thursday next of the second condition report, the crop indication and this year's first acreage estimate. When this information comes to hand we shall be better able to judge if there is much ground for the many alarming reports which are being circulated about the poor state of the Texas crop. In the meantime we can only advise a policy of watching and waiting.

The local market has been very active owing to the continuance of the large Japanese demand for ready cotton. The guesses as to reasons for this demand have been many, but it is more than probable the real cause has been the very unsettled state of affairs in China which will probably result in the Japanese being unable to secure their usual supply of Chinese cotton this Autumn. This demand still continues but since Wednesday on a much smaller scale than previously. Owing to the poor state of trade the local Mills continue to buy from hand to mouth.

During the week the Monsoon has strengthened considerably and already most cotton districts have received sufficient rainfall to permit of sowing operations. An increase of acreage is anticipated but it is yet too early to confirm this. The outlook generally is very hopeful.

PIECE-GOODS.

A featureless state of affairs has prevailed in the Cloth market during the past week. The offtake has shown no improvement and no sales of importance have taken place. Buyers have not been disposed to anticipate future requirements. Besides they have little confidence in the present level of prices as usually several needy sellers could be found anxious to get rid of their holdings at cheaper rates. Merchants are passing through hard times at present, owing to the absence of demand. Their Capital is being locked up in the goods held in stock and until they part with the same, they are not in a position to purchase fresh goods freely owing to want of financial facilities. The floods in Malabar will affect business from that quarter, especially in Grey Cloths. The fluctuations in the rate of exchange have been disconcerting trade to some extent. Hopes are entertained for a better demand for the Muharram and the Cocoanut day. During May 1925 Calcutta's imports of piece-goods shows a falling off the yardage having declined from 70 millon yards to 51 million yards, and the value from Rs. 243,00,000 to Rs. 166,00,000. In spite of this the stocks there are said to be heavy.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have remained quiet with practically very little demand. Grey Jaconets have shown fluctuations in prices to the extent of an anna per piece. White Mulls and Nainsooks have been easier. The prices of Japanese Grey Cloths have been very irregular. Narrow width Drills have been easier but Elephant Drills have shown some improvement. "C" and "9 Dragons.' sheetings, having been secured for two to three months delivery by a Muslim merchant having connections in Japan. Aden and Bombay, have been put up in price. Fresh shipments of Japanese Shirtings are regularly arriving and in the absence of demand merchants have been offering to sell at heavy losses.

The Manchester Market has been easier to some extent. Several makers are anxious to secure fresh orders. The state of affairs in China are not conducive to fresh business at present, owing to the anti-British feeling prevalent there. Calcutta has stopped forward business. Karachi, being full of stocks and in want of financial facilities, is not in a position to purchase big lots freely. Bombay being in the same plight is not able to give fair response to the offers made by Manchester Shippers.

The local cloth market has been easier. The demand has not been quite satisfactory and clearances have been moderate. Mills have been anxious to sell as they have large stocks, and ready goods can therefore be had at prices favourable to buyers. But for orders of fresh goods to make higher prices have been demanded by the mill agents. About 100 bales of uncalendered Shirtings and Mexicans are reported to have been sold at Rs 1-0-3 and Rs. 1-0-6 per lb. respectively. The stock of cloth and yarn in Bombay is valued at Rs 8 crores, which shows an increase of another half a crore of rupees. This has brought about a depression in the Bombay Mill Industry, and the Millowners' Association have issued a notice that unless trade improves before the end of July they will be forced by circumstances to consider the action to be taken in shape of reduction of wages and or working short hours.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	37½/38		12	6	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	13	12	0
„ No. 2800	..37×	„ ..	11	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	11	8	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	12	8	0
„ No. 17 00	..	„ ..	13	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„ ..	12	0	0
„ No. 2750	..45	„ ..	14	12	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..		..	
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..		..	
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..	19	8	0
„ BB	..38×38	1-2..	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	12	0	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..		..	
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		20	12	
Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26×40.			15	0	

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	.45×22	..	7	10	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	6	11	0
„ No. 158	..40×22	..	6	9	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.1500	32×42	..	23	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	15	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	11	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	7	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	15	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	5	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20 Net			..	
„ No. 2755	..42×20 Net			..	
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		15	4	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	8	0
„ 1K-4K38",43",48",53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..		..	
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	6	0
„ No. 61-81	..	„ ..	4	2	0
„ No. 1850	..	„ ..	3	9	0
„ No. 1900	..	„ ..	3	11	0
„ No. 2600	..	„ ..	3	13	0
„ No. 21021	..	„ ..	3	15	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	..	„ ..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No.4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	2	0
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„	..		..	
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	2	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	1	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	..		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	17	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	..		
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	6	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	6	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	18	4	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	4	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	4	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	16	12	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	14	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 26.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kalichand	No. 20½	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-2	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	3
Japan	No. 20	0	14	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

Since our last, there has been very little change in the price of American cotton. Fluctuations have been largely governed by the vagaries of weather, and they have hovered round 23.25 cents. Early in the week the marked declined on reports of rains having fallen in the West portion of the Texas, and consequent short selling. Since then the prices have ruled steady and this despite heavy long liquidation of the July position. Steadiness being mainly due to the continued dry weather in the Southern part of Texas.

LOCAL MAKRET.

In the local market prices were firm in the early part of the week, owing to the strength in the July position which during the middle of the week was quoted at Rs. 460½ that is at a premium of Rs. 35 over the rate for New Broach. But the strength was not long maintained and prices gave way in the latter portion of the week owing to a general wave of selling. Broach July was quoted at Rs. 449 on the 25th instant and Broach April/May was quoted at Rs. 418 on the same day.

Spot Market:—There was very keen demand for our spot cotton during the week under review. Japanese shippers were buying in large quantities staple grade cotton; the local mill-wallas were as usual hand to mouth buyers. The prices were steady, and in the latter portion of the week the sellers were reluctant to part with their holdings, as they have been expecting sharp advances in the governing markets owing to the continued dry weather in Southern Texas.

As regards the future course of the price of cotton we at present do not hold any strong views either way; for how much so ever we may be inclined towards a lower level of prices, the acute droughty condition in South Texas is fast becoming a problem which we cannot ignore. Sufficient and beneficial rains have no doubt fallen in almost all the other important parts of the Cotton Belt, but the absence of sub-soil moisture in Texas as a whole has enfeebled the plant to with stand the droughty weather in the Southern portion The plant is being damaged and if no relief is forthcoming, the situation of the crop in this particular region will be anything but hopeful. The situation is becoming all the more dreadful because of the approaching trying month of July; for it has to be remembered that July and August make or mar to crop. All attention will be therefore riveted on weather as the month of July sets in. But leaving aside for a moment this all important question of weather we must take into consideration other factors which have as profound an influence upon the course of price level as the vagaries of weather. In the first place it has to be borne in mind that the acreage planted this season is about 44¾ millions, perhaps, if not exaggerated, it is the largest ever planted these last twelve to thirteen years. If therefore some portion of the South Texas has to be later on abandoned owing to the harm done to the crop by the drought weather, the increase in acreage will make good if not the whole at least the part of the abandoned area in South Texas. Then again unlike the last season this season we have instead of a squeeze in July position a large number of contracts for liquidation. This we believe is a potent factor for depressing the value of cotton at present. And it is all the more wonderful that with such heavy exports to the continent, and when the season is about to end, there should be more cotton for sale. But we leave this for discussion at some future date. The third factor and of primary importance to the planter is the abundance of cheap labour. Its effect upon the cost of production is too obvious to need any detailed examination. But at this initial stage of the season it is yet too premature to consider it as a factor of immediate importance to the trade. As however all these factors are likely to be overlooked, when all attention is concentrated on weather alone, we have considered it necessary to give a passing reference to their influence on the course of the price level.

But as against this all absorbing factor that is at present engaging the attention of the trade is the disturbed political situation in China; its recent outburst against all foreign Imperialism is developing into a serious political crisis, and is causing a natural alarm in the International Trade. No wonder why the recent heavy purchases made by Japan in our market of ready cotton for immediate shipment are attributed to the political disorder in China, and its expected effect on the Japanese shipping. Silver has already gone up, and it is feared that should Japan continue to buy cotton the stocks in Bombay will stand the danger of being nearly exhausted before the new crop begins to move.

Under these conditions, we hesitate to give any pronounced opinion on the market, and would advise—caution while operating in the market, particularly on the bull side, for it may happen that the political chaos in China might turn out to be a mere passing phase of Chinese nationalism.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs.	a.
3½	per cent. Rupee Paper	70	4
4	per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	
5	per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	12
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	3
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	4
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	0
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	8
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	5
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	2
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	6
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104	14
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	7
6½	per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	110	0
4	per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	
6	per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101	
6	per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	102	9

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

26-6-25.

Market opened easy but later on improved slightly, specially in Bombay Dyeing on account of purchases by interested parties. Fazals also improved from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8. In century and Swadeshi buyers appears later on and brought about a rise of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively. For Simplex there were sellers at a lower rate, which made the holders nervous, who sod to some extent.

In the miscellaneous Imperial Bank were in demand at Rs. 14.17-8 and specially there were buyers of contributory even at a higher rate.

In the millshares the Edward Sassoons saw an unexpected rise of Rs. 20 to Rs. 22.8, interested parties purchasing, buyers predominating, and scrips were scarce.

To-day a large amount of budli business was transacted market closed steady.

The market will remain closed to-morrow, it being the Silver Jubilee Day of the Association. Next Monday is the last Day for the July settlement.

Bank rate is 5 per cent since 18th instant
Call money is 3 3/4 per cent.
Deposits 1 to 3 months 3 per cent.
Deposits 6 months 3½ per cent.
Deposits 12 months 5 per cent.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Government securities ruled firm and active with a further advance in prices of all scrips and a general rise of 8 ans. to a rupee was recorded during the week. 3½ per cent. G. P. notes from Rs. 69.4 to Rs. 70.4. 5 per cent 1933 were marked up to Rs. 100.4 and 1945.55, also noticed a similar rise, business having been done at 4 annas premium. 5 per cent 1926 were observed at Rs. 101.5 1927 are wanted at Rs. 102.2 and 1930 kept in demand at Rs. 104-6, 1931 were done up to Rs. 104-14 and 1932 are reported to have been done at Rs. 105.7, 1929-47 continues in demand at Rs. 95.12 and the Municipal Bonds at Rs. 102-9. The Security of the 6½ per cent. B. D. Loan has led the price upto Rs. 110 at which rate a fair amount of business is reported to have passed. The advance in prices have varily exceeded best expectations. The forcing up of prices however may be said to have been well nigh checked, but the position of the market continues very steady and the prices are likely to remain maintained. A large amount of interest on 31 per cent falls due at the end of the month. Large fixed deposits are also falling due in the same month.

The tone of money has been easy and banks do not accept deposits for short periods. A general inquiry for securities for purposes of investments may rightly be expected in the course of the first week of July. The terms of conversion offered by Government are awaited with eagerness and interests. The market no doubt expects that the rates of Securities are adjusting themselves to a net yield of 2½ to 3 per cent and while it seems likely to remain steady it is mostly dependent on the Government announcements.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	73
Baroda..	50	4	73
Central Co-operative..	50	7½	45
Central..	25	1½	22-14
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1417-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	37)
Union	7½	..	3-11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co. ..	10	..	7
Central India Mining..	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O. ..	250	..	26-4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	40
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	45
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	111-8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	632-8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	72-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	250	..	160
Scindia Steam ..	30	17-0	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	2 p.c.	427-8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	857-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P..	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	507-8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	660
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	630
Volkart U. P. ..	50	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	350
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	6-4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	6-4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4-4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering ..	100	17-8	235
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas ..	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	25-8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	..	92
Tata Iron Defd. ..	150	..	42-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	30	..	11-8
Thacker	75	..	200
Telephone	50	1	23
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life..	50	22-8	420
Jupiter..	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12-8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	560
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	786-4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	45
Century	100	20	341-4
Central India O. ..	100	16	447-8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8	105
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	295
Currimbhoy	250	..	340
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	310
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	140
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	791-4
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	10	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	201-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	375
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	1550
Madhorao Scindia ..	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi..	100	..	250
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	13 -4
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	105
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur..	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern ..	200	10	312-8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	457-8
Phoenix	100	15	430
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	55
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	2300
Simplex	250	..	17-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	85
Standard	500	100	1430
Swadeshi	100	18	43 -8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	45
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	561

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance				..	390
Bombay Cotton				..	420
Bombay Dyeing	777-8	770	780	..	786-4
Century ..	335	332-8	336-4		341-4
Central India ..	450		446-4		44
Colaba Land ..	105	102-8	..		97-8
Crescent ..	210	210	..		285
Edward Sassoon					140
Fazulbhoy ..	786-4	792-8	785		791-4
Finlay					120
Globe					50
Gokak					101-4
Indian Bleaching					207-8
Indore Malwa	373 12	375	372-8		375
Kohinoor					1050
Madhowjee					250
Mathuradas					130
Meyer Sassoon					105
Mysore					115
New Great..	311-4	313-12			312-8
Pabaney					31)
Pearl ..	460	457-8			457-8
Phonix					430

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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TO-DAY.

Harwood League; B.B.R.A., vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

S.S. "Mooltan" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: B.B.R.A. vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket: Hindu Gym. vs. Lusitanian, S. C. Kennedy Sea Face, (2) Parsi Gym. vs. Sydenham College, Kennedy Sea Face, (3) Islam Gym. vs. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Kennedy Sea Face.

SUNDAY, June 28.

Public meeting of the Parsis in honour of memory of late Mr. C. R. Das and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Shams-ul-Ulema Dastoor Darab Sanjana to preside.

Cricket:—Parsi Gym vs. Baronet C.C., Kennedy Sea Face, 11-30 a.m.; Islam Gym. vs. Instituto-Luso-Indiano; Hindu Gym. vs. Govt. Tel. C.C. Kennedy Sea Face, 11-30 a.m.

Sikhs' Shahidi Jatha from Shanghai arrives per SS. "Sicilia."

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Ladies' meeting re: Das's death, Madhav Bag, 4 p.m., Mrs. Gokhalay to preside.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The fourth annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of St John will be celebrated by the All John Association at Mt. Carmel Church, Bandra to-morrow at 7-30 a.m.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Grih when all members are requested to attend.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.—A concert will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. All are welcome. Admission free.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—A special general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be at 7-30 a.m.

K. T. K. CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Konkanastha Tilori Kunbi Co-operative Credit Society will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. S. K. Bole will preside.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—Under the monthly lecture series Prof. Keshavrao S. D. Mankar, M.A., will deliver a lecture in English on "Co-operation in the P. P. Community" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

K. T. K. CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY—The Annual General Meeting of the Kokanastha Tilori Kunbi Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. S. K. Bole will preside.

THE UNION OF MOIRA.—Under the auspices of the above Union, a public lecture on "Christ and Logic" or "Christianity without Christ" will be delivered by Mr. C. P. da Cunna, Solicitor, at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. The Rev. J. Duhr S.J. Principal, St. Xavier's College, will preside.

SIKHS' JATHA FROM SHANGHAI.—The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—"I have just received a wire from Shanghai that the Sikhs' Shahidi Jatha for Jaito which started from Shanghai is due to arrive Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) per S.S. "Sicilia". I hope all the Congressmen, Khilafatist and members of the public will join in giving them a fitting welcome."

KUDAL DESHASHTHA GAUD BRAHMIN VIDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.—The 31st annual general meeting of the above institution will be held to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in the Hall of the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla's Gaud Brahmin Dnyati Niwas, opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. All members, subscribers and well-wishers are cordially invited to attend the meeting punctually.

ST ALOYSIUS CLUB, ANDHERI.—To-morrow (Sunday), the Club will celebrate the Feast of St. Aloysius at St. Peter's Church, Bandra. There will be a High Mass with Sermon at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) After the celebration of the Mass, the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held at the residence of Mr. Hilary Lawrence Pereira, No. 43, Waroda, Bandra, where Refreshments will be served to all the members.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th June, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 26th June, 1925:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 71.

Total mortality this day last year 79.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF WRITERS OF GUJARAT.—Under the auspices of the Shree Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Rashtriya Shala Hall (Asoka Building Princess St.) when Kavi Lalit will deliver a lecture on "My Impressions of the Writers of Gujarat". Kavi Nanalal Dalpatram has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

"NEW IDEAS IN EDUCATION."—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. R. K. Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "New Ideas in Education; some experiences in Europe and America", today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Chairman, Schools' Committee, will preside.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The concerts of Indian music organised by the Municipality which are usually given at the Victoria Gardens and which are withheld during the rains will now be given occasionally in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute situated in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road, near the Parel Tram Terminus. The next concert which is open to the public free of charge, will be held to-day (Saturday) from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. V. Manerikar.

LADIES' MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, Gujarati Stri Mandal, Hindu Mahila Samaja and Saraswat Mahila Samaja, a condolence meeting of the ladies of Bombay re: the Deshbandhu's death, will be held at Madhavabag on 1st prox. (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta will speak.

MEETING TO HONOUR MR. BAPTISTA.—The mass meeting of Indian Christians to honour Mr. Baptista, which was fixed for Wednesday, the 1st prox, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, has been postponed owing to the condolence meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay on that day to honour the memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das. The exact date of the meeting will be announced later.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha M.B.B.S., on "Small-pox" to-day (Saturday) in Kachhi Lohana Orphanage at Parel at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be delivered in Gujarati.

TO-DAY'S CONCERT PROGRAMME.—A concert programme arranged by Mr. H. H. Sawyer, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 metres. The programme includes the following Artists:—Madame Vera Bovinsky, Miss Sheila O'Hara, Mr. Francis Warner, Mr. Harold Thompson.

"F" WARD DISTRICT C. C.—Under the auspices of the above District Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of "F" Ward will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, to condole the demise of Deshbandhu Das. Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Dr. Savarkar and others will address the meeting.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.—The Farewell Party in honour of Mr. Malik Allah Din will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the Hall of the Association. The members of Y.M.M.A. and friends of Mr Malik are requested to attend it. The programme will consist of (1) meeting, (2) opening of the proposed Library by Mr. Malik, (3) a group photo and (4) refreshment and entertainment.

PORT TRUST ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Catholic staff of the Bombay Port Trust will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Gloria Church, Byculla. The Rev. Fr C. Pinto will preach on the occasion. After the Service there will be a meeting of the subscribers in the School Hall, to adopt the accounts and the Report for the preceding year.

ELECTRICIANS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Electricians of Bombay will be held under the presidentship of Electrical Engineer, Mr. Govindji Keroba Date, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to consider over the new situation created by the problem of the necessity of possessing a license both as a wireman and a contractor, and to take steps to remove the general darkness prevailing over the matter concerned. The meeting is open to electricians of all castes and creeds.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The eleventh monthly meeting of the Supervising Board of the above Institute will be held to-day (Saturday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Central Hall of the Institute, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Smith, Superintendent, C. E. Mills, when the monthly statements of the Co-operative store and the co-operative credit societies will be read and other proposals pertaining to the various activities of the Institute will be considered.

K. D. G. B. VIDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.—The 31st annual general meeting of the Kudal Deshshtha Gaud Brahmin Viddya Vridhi Samaj will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the Hall of the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla's Gaud Brahmin Dnyati-Niwas at 3 p.m. (S.T.), opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaon, Bombay, to present and adopt the Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year 1924 and receive sanction for the next year's budget and to transact such other business as the Secretaries may deem fit. All members, subscribers, volunteers, and well-wishers are requested to be present at the meeting punctually.

CONDOLENCE MEETING RE: DESHBANDHU.—Under the auspices of the Telegu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj a public meeting of the Telegus of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at "Telegu Hall" Kamathipura 13th Street, under the presidency of Mr. V. M. Reliwalla to express their heartfelt sorrow on the untimely demise of Deshbandhu C. R. Das. Messrs. S. L. Silam, Pupala, Awar and Dr. Shoosnith will address the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant and left at 1 p.m. the same day.

The B. B. S.S. "Mandala" which left here on the 11th instant arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 24th idem and left there the same evening.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkuda" arrived London on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. Steameer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th inst. and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, the 29th idem at 8 a.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday). The Swami will also give a public discourse on "Raja Yoga" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the same day.

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAKRI-ID.

ON JULY 3, NOT 2.

It is now officially notified that the actual date on which the Bakri-Id holiday will be observed is Friday the 3rd July and not 2nd July as tentatively announced in Government Notification of October 14.

WADIA FIRM AFFAIRS.

JULY 10TH FIXED FOR HEARING OF TRIAL.

Inspector Davison again put up the two Parsi accused arrested in connection with the alleged big fraud committed at Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for remand.

Burjorji D. Lowji, the head cashier in the firm is charged with forgery for the purpose of cheating, or in the alternative, falsification of accounts to the extent of Rs. 30,000, criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 55,800 and theft as a servant in respect of 60 shares of the Bombay Dyeing Mills, valued at Rs. 60,000; while the second accused Nadirshah Daji, secretary of the Bombay Dyeing is charged with theft, as a servant, of 60 shares of the Bombay Dyeing Mills.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, appeared for the second accused. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, who appeared for the prosecution said that the police have been able to receive Rs. 57,000 only. As he had not yet decided finally as to what charges were to be brought against the accused, he applied for some time.

His Worship fixed July 10 as the day for hearing the case.

The first accused is in police custody while the second is enlarged on bail.

REPORTED THEFTS IN CITY.

"JEWELLERY & CASH."

Bhikabhai Bhuderdas, a share broker, residing on the second floor of Parvati Mansion, Foras Road, reports to the police that at 4 p.m. on the 24th instant, in consequence of a telephone message received from his wife, he immediately went home and found gold and silver jewellery and cash collectively valued at Rs. 5[illegible]8/0 missing from a cup-board.

"THEFT OF CLOTHES."

Jayantilal Vithaldas, a cloth merchant, having his shop in the compound of Madhav Baug, reports to the police that at about 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday last his servant locked up the shop and took the key to him at his residence. On Thursday at 7-30 a.m. the servant again called and took away the key. On going to the shop, he found that the hasps and two locks had been forced off and clothing valued at Rs. 1,615 stolen.

"GOLD ORNAMENTS."

Moosa Kasam, a cutlery merchant, residing on the third floor of a house at Sarang Street, reports to the police theft of a cash box containing gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2,795/- during the absence of his mother.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

3 KILLED: 3 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

BOMBAY, June 26.

As a result of storm and heavy showers of rain on Thursday night two cases of house collapse occurred at a short interval on Friday. The collapse at Carnac Road unfortunately involved three deaths on whose bodies the city Coroner would hold an inquest to-day.

The tragedy occurred at Haji Sabu Siddique Musafarkhana at Carnac Road, when the balconies of the second and third floors of the Musafarkhana suddenly collapsed at about 8-30 a.m. The terrific crash collected a number of people on the scene and the whole locality was thrown into bewilderment for a considerable time. It appeared six persons were seated on the pavement below when the balcony of the third floor of the building crashed striking the balcony on the second floor which yielding to the terrific force collapsed burying the unfortunate six persons under the debris. An alarm was raised and Mr. Talyor of the Fort Fire Brigade immediately went to the spot followed by the emergency van and the ambulance from Byculla and began to clear the debris forthwith. After a few minutes' work they discovered from the debris the dead bodies of three Mahomedans, viz:—(1) Hasanali (40), (2) Razali (10) and (3) Nazerali (4). The other three who were seriously injured are detained for treatment.

ANOTHER HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Another house collapse occurred at 6-40 a.m. at Kamatipura when the front portion of the first floor of a building situate at Kamatipura 11th Lane, which was vacant suddenly collapsed. Fortunately no one was injured.

CRESCENT MILL WORKMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Institute, the second annual Conference of the 8 co-perative credit societies of the Crescent Mills was held on the 20th inst. in the premises of the Mills. Mr. H. M. Colah, Superintendent Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills, presided. Over 400 workmen including the members of the societies were present.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Karrimbhoy Ashrani, manager of the mills, after offering a hearty welcome to the gathering, described the monetary misfortunes of the illiterate and helpless workmen and the consequent ruin caused by the heartless and blood-sucking tendencies of the Marwaris and Pathans. He traced the history of the Co-operative movement and said that it was started in the Bombay presidency about 20 years ago and was becoming popular on a [illegible] as their Agents were the first in starting an all-round Welfare programme, they were also first in inaugurating this beneficent activity for their workmen.

Mr. Colah, the president of the conference, said that his sentiments have been ably voiced by Mr. Karrimbhoy and he would be one with him in doing whatever be feasible for furthering this useful activity for the workers benefit. The advantages of this activity could not be adequately stated and the practical work alone as they have been doing would help them for further progress.

Then Mr. Kulkarni, the Secretary of the Institute, gave the substance of the report for the last year in which he stated the number of difficuitles due to the last strike, that beset the work of the societies and prompt means devised by the Institute's Supervising Board to remove them and the steps taken for further development. The statement attached to the report showed a progres in membership, share-capital and members' deposits, which were Rs. 298, Rs. 2883-8-0, and Rs. 108 respectively. Amount of Institute's deposit was Rs. 4,100 that of the reserve fund Rs. 1,271-5-10, of loans granted Rs. 6,830, loans returned Rs. 7,678-8-0, loans due Rs. 7,012-8-0, balance on hand only Rs. 91-8-11 which was over Rs. 1,000 last year and the balance in bank above Rs. 2,300.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference then passed 7 resolutions by which it urged the starting of secretaries' training classes for their more efficient practical work, the introduction of a system of keeping regular deposits, the giving of loans to members in a certain proportion of their savings with the society, the help of the managers of the outside mills in respect of recovery of loans of our societies owed by persons in their employments and appointment of a local standing committee composed of 12 members from the societies, the Institute and the staff of the mills for the development of the societies. It also requested the Registrar to make some arrangement of executing and sending the amounts to our societies through the local authorities in respect of decrees obtained against persons staying in other districts. By the last resolution the conference expressed its gratitude to the Agents for their nobility of mind in starting various welfare activities for the well-being of their workmen. Most of the resolutions were proposed and seconded by workmen themselves.

The president in his concluding remarks expressed his great satisfaction at the most successful work of the Conference. He highly appreciated the active and intelligent part taken by the workmen and further said that the workeers themselves freely brought forward most of the important questions pertaining to work in the form of resolutions and also made some concrete proposals for further work was the real criterion of the success of the Conference.

DEATH OF POLO PLAYER.

LONDON, June 25.

In a polo match at Hurlingham to-day between the Scouts and "Grasshoppers", J. N. Robertson-Rodger, one of the players, had a heart attack and fell off his horse and died shortly afterwards. Further polo was cancelled.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

APPROACHING SETTLEMENT.

The Share Market has been dull during the week, and the fluctuations have been very narrow throughout. In fact the market is dull and very lifeless. There is still some nervousness, although confidence is slowly returning among the buyers. But the off-take has not been much, and many causes are militating against a big rise, unfortunately. Cotton is again going up and the exchange situation is very disquieting. The excise duty is still there. The mills have, it is estimated stocks worth about eight crores of rupees on hand still to be disposed off. The coming share settlement has made some people nervous, but it is not expected that any extraordinary events are going to happen in the Share Bazar on that account. The purchasers who had made a *budla* of their purchases are coming forward either to purchase them or transfer them to next month. This shows that they expect the market to go up in the near future and that their position is not so spoken just now. It is very difficult to say definitely either way, however. The war scare had no very visible effect on the share market. The reports of rain in the Deccan and other parts of India are very encouraging and if rains continue to be so, as there is every likliihood at present, the future for mills will be brighter. It has been stated that the mills have been able to dispose off some of their stocks recently.

The approaching settlement is not likely to cause any very great flutter in the share market, but the situation is distinctly encouraging. There was some large buying in Dyeings and Fazuls on Friday, and the market was steady all round. While the market has been steady, and the sagging tendency has been stopped, there has been no very marked rise in any share.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RAID ON GAMING HOUSE.

Inspector Spiers put up Laxmidas Vasanji before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of conducting a common gaming house.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, prosecuted while Mr. Reuben Soloman, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that on receipt of information and armed with a warrant Inspector Spiers raided the verandah of a house No. 102 Bohra Bazaar on May 19, at 5-45 p.m. Inspector Spiers was accompanied by the informant Atmaram and a policeman. When Mr. Spiers went there he found the accused seated on a cushion with a betting book in one hand and a pencil in the other. There were two other persons on the otla. Subsequently it was found that the accused was receiving bets on American futures. A panch was called and a search was made of the shop and accused person. The two other men were also arrested. The betting book in the accused's hand had registered bets to the extent of Rs. 427-12-0. A cap with two five rupees notes and small cash amounting to Rs. 20-12-3, was also recovered. When the accused's person was searched Rs. 186-3-3 were found. Other betting books and Cotton Market Reports with bets on them were also found.

The accused's defence was that he was employed by another person simply to keep accounts on a daily wage of Re. 1. His employer was a friend of the informant who himself had been previously convicted for gambling. He was only a servant while the principal had not been arrested.

The Magistrate deferred passing orders till Monday next.

The other persons arrested along with the accused Chhotalal Raoji and Devji K. Savant would be put up separately for being found in a gaming shop.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING RATE +47

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated:—

Friday's opening rate	+19
Friday's closing rate	+47
Liverpool opening	−1
Liverpool closing	+15

CHARGE AGAINST PLEADERS

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN COURT.

Messrs. K. N. Gunjikar and B. L. Oza both pleaders stood charged, along with Rajaram Lala Chandanlal, the proprietor of the American Magical Company, with disorderly conduct, before a Bench of Hon. Magistrates consisting of Mr. A. J. Raymond and Khan Bahadur R. B. Vakil, at the Esplanade Police Court.

It appears the third accused had a dispute with Mr. Gunjikar, his pleader, in the premises of the Small Causes Court, regarding the payment of fees, etc., in connection with certain case pending in the Court. It is alleged Mr. Gunjikar refused to hand over his clients' papers unless the dues were paid, whereupon hot words were exchanged and an altercation ensued. Mr. Oza came to the rescue of his brother pleader.

Hearing the noise a policeman on duty arrived on the scene and arrested the three accused.

The case stands adjourned to 4th proximo.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COLABA UNITED WIN.

WINNERS' MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

The Colaba United showed great improvement in form when they defeated the second string of the G. I. P. on the Cooperage last evening by the only goal. The halves were tireless in attack and defence, their kicking being wonderfully good considering the nature of the ground. Adam utilised this asset to good advantage when extricating his side out of dangerous situations while the takling and good pasing of Mohmad and Dadu were spectacular. By including Vishwanath in the forward line the Colaba United now have a chance to register goals as that player is of the type which gets to business without preliminaries. He was responsible for the only goal which he scored with a well placed free kick. Balanna was as reliable as ever, and he had to be, to make up for the deficiencies of his colleagues. For the Railway Shannon was a prominent figure but he lacked support. Charde was an acquisition to the half-line which he strengthened considerably. It was his first outing and on this showing the G. I. P. should make him a permanent fixture. Gillman is undoubtedly a useful player but his bullying tactics are liable to get his side into trouble. It was consequent on his fouling Vishwanath that that player was able to score from a "free". Indeed his side was lucky not to endure one or two penalty kicks against it for other fouls overlooked by the referee.

Colaba were the cleverer side and combined well but at half time the score board was blank. In the second half the United did most of the attacking and Coard showed resource in dealing with incursions on his wing. Midway through the moiety Mohmad mixed with a cross drive, but shortly after Vishwanath took a free kick outside the area and scored. The railway made spasmodic rushes led by Shannon but Balanna and his halves were able to send them back.

Colaba United:—Kaluju; Gani and Balanna; Dadu Mohmad and Adam; Vishwanath, Ramchander, Ramji, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

G. I. P. "B":—Woods; Shannon and Murray; Gillman, Carter and Chard; Bottomley Henderson, King, Thompson and Fernandez.

Referee:—Sgt. Challis.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 25.

The following are the closing scores in county matches that began on Wednesday:—

Warwickshire vs. Surrey.—Surrey 376, Warwickshire 196 (Calthorpe 53, Fenley seven for 78) and followed on 213 for four (Croom 59, Quaife 53).

Yorkshire vs. Hampshire.—Hampshire 139 and 109 for nine. Yorkshire 408 (Rhodes 91, Macaulay 63, Allen 95 not out).

Northamptonshire vs. Notts.—Northamptonshire 156 and 397 (Hawtin 51, Wright 103). Notts 214 (Wright six for 65) and 49 for nil.

Essex vs. Sussex At Colchester (began to-day).—Essex 224 (Hipkin eighty). Sussex 127 (Nicholls four for 47 Douglas four for 26).

Lancashire vs. Leicestershire.—Leicestershire 205 Lancashire 226 (Astill four for 51). Leicestershire 247 (Astill 93; Macdonald seven for 67). Lancashire 29 for nil.

Gloucestershire vs. Oxford University.—Oxford University 188 and 149 for six. Gloucestershire 277 (Dipper 73, Smith 58).

Somerset vs. Cambridge University.—Cambridge 437 for eight and declared. Somerset 203 (Johnson seventy not out Meyer five for sixtyone). Cambridge 184 for four (Dawson eightythree).—Reuter.

GOLF AT PRESTWICK.

LONDON, June 25.

At Prestwick, in the open golf Championship, leaders at the end of the morning round were Jim Barnes (New York) with 70 which is a record for the course and Sid Wingate (Templenewsan) and Josh Taylor (Mid-Surrey) 74.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

At the end of the afternoon round the leaders were Macdonald Smith 145, who broke the record with 69 and Barnes 147.

The next best were Compston (North Manchester) 151, Fernie (Turnberry), Wingate (Temple-newsham), W. H. Davis (Preston) 152, Taylor, Mitchell and Ray 153. Other prominent scorers were Duncan 156, Havers 157, Kirkwood 162.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 25.

Wimbledon to-day was favoured by a sunny weather with a cool breeze blowing. Summer frocks and parasols replaced furs and mckintoshes which were prominent yesterday. Dense crowds had gathered long before the start owing to a very interesting programme and in the expectation of Their Majesties.

Their Majesties arrived at four and received a tremendous ovation. On the centre court there was an inter-Colonial battle in which Anderson beat Spence by 6/3, 8/10, 6/2, 6/3. The first of four Americans, was out of the tournament when the Canadian Mayes beat Lucien Williams by 6/4, 6/4, 6/3. In the Second round Miss Lenglen cut a clear path to final defeating Miss Ryan with greatest ease 6/2, 6/0. The packed centre-court was thrilled by her brilliance. In the same round, Miss E. Head beat Mrs. Gough 6/2, 6/0. In the third round of men's singles, Doctor Fyzee beat the Dutch Davis Cup player Timmer 6/4, 10/8, 6/4.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

The third Round, Lacoste beat Lycett 6/3, 4/6, 7/5, 6/4.

The American Hennessey beat Cecil Rees 8/6, 2/6, 3/6, 6/4, 6/4. There was a record attendance of 22,000 at Wimbledon to-day. 7,000 were refused admission.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1925.

THE OUTLOOK IN BENGAL.

In our interview with him on Friday, Mr. V. J. Patel gave a series of suggestions for the reinforcement of the Congress ranks and for the organisation of a disciplined body in the legislatures as the agents of a nation-wide Congress. The immediate problem before Nationalists is the preservation of a united front in Bengal where the work of Deshabandhu Das has been endangered through his absence. Though Mahatma Gandhi is in Bengal, the elements of reaction and sycophancy are so buoyant that they are actively working up feelings provincial, communal and personal, to undo the work of Das. We cannot afford to have a set-back in Bengal, but while the *soi disant* saviours of diarchy and moderatism are busy, we should take a steady view of the worst that may be done to disorganise Bengal. The presence of Mahatmaji and his promise that there will be no obstruction to the work of Swarajists by orthodox non-co-operators, protect the salient on one side. He will further be able to sober down the rivalries of leadership so insidiously promoted to the hurt of the strongest party in Council and Corporation. Nevertheless we should not forget that it is open to the Government to bring forward grants in September for the salaries of Ministers. The "Bengali" makes the vehement proposal that regardless of the Swarajists, M. L. C.'s of constructive genius should join together and implore the Governor for the restitution of Ministers. Sir Surendranath is an indefatigable Nationalist who has in addition to his old prestige the backing of Secretariat influence. He wants the Ministry again because he imagines that the main defect of Diarchy in Bengal is the lack of funds and he has already cabled to Lord Birkenhead to arrange for finance. When he was Minister, Sir Surendranath used to boast that if only he had the funds he would perform wonders making Bengal rich and happy. Swarajists too will admit that if funds are available to the requisite quantity, they could make each citizen a race-horse owner. He is bombarding the Swarajists with the term "Tammany Hall methods", a phrase so abused as to deserve rest and recuperation; any way the old Brummagem methods of his ministerial days were infinitely more de-nationalising. Sir Surendranath and his Tory brigade are for the recovery of ministerships done in proper allotment, and they realise that the loss of Das means an advantage to them. The Swarajists in the Bengal Council are a minority and it required the personality of Das to attract the support of "Nationalists" who are the middle party in the Council. Deshabandu won with a majority of three against the officious attempts of Government to instal some dummy forms in the name of a Ministry.

The most honourable course for the Government would have been to order a dissolution of the Council, but they do not want any further demonstration of Swarajist influence in the province. Furthermore the soothsayers of Moderatism in Bengal are importunate that their position in the Council should not be worsened by a general election. Sir Surendranath who is an esigent professor of liberal principles wants their application to be curtailed in his favour. He writes:—

If there is to be a general election, we must be sure of a Council that will co-operate. An immediate general election will not, we are afraid ensure this result, though it might do so later on. We are, therefore, constrained to dissent from the suggestion, and, in the meantime, to work with the materials that we have at the present moment in the Legislative Council itself, which, on one occasion, supported the appointment of Ministers to work the Transferred Departments.

He is against an election because he is anxious to eke out present advantages before facing the final inundation. He thinks "co-operation" may be possible "later on" and therefore, he confirms the opinion of Government against lawful procedure. Sir Surendranath at least knows what "Tammany" is. We are confident that the Bengal Council will show adequate measure of self-respect to foil the schemes of loyalists and puppet aspirants for Rs. 64,000 per year as salary, official salary. As there is to be no dissolution, Bengal should proceed with her programme of work outside the Council. Lord Reading's Odyssey was for the acquisition of the Golden Fleece for the Services and in his latest luncheon-speech he declares "nothing has been *decided*": He is just florid about the charms of Lord Birkenhead as Secretary of State and as an authority who served four Secretaries of State and all the different parties of England, without any violent qualms of principle, Lord Reading's judgment on the subject is valuable. India is going to get jolly small change out of the India House Plot, though the Surendranath Tories are frantic about barren co-operation. It is not impossible for the Bengal Government to improve the shining hour and instal a Ministry. Assuming that eventuality, there is nevertheless no cause for the Bengal Swarajists to be dispirited. Mr. Patel advises them to hold on even if some are seduced from the loyalty they rendered to the Deshabandhu. It may indeed furnish further facilities for the public to realise the emptiness of the Reforms in Bengal. The Ministers will spend a twelve-month and a day demonstrating the utility of their functions and the Swarajists will see advantages accruing to their propaganda through another spell of loyalist antics.

Owing to scanty organisation and ill-advised concessions to cross-benchers, the last election was a failure. The Swarajists have held their own in the legislatures according to their capacity and adventitious aids from Independents. The fact the Bengal and the C. P. were the only provinces where diarchy could be brought to a close has, no doubt, encouraged the bureaucracy to "punish" them in easy isolation. Their "punishment" puts the Swarajist Party on their honour in respect of consolidated action; there the bureaucracy did them a favour and they should create a phase of events in which all the provinces act with the support of an elected majority committed to a single policy. Mr. Patel's advice is that we should prepare for the next election under the banner of the Congress with a straight political programme. Provinces other than the C. P. and Bengal are not forging ahead through the toil and sacrifice of their Ministers. Neither the C. P. nor Bengal are incurring any mighty loss of a material character through the deadlock. If all the provinces are able to act in unison, the policy of composure and intimidation affected by officialdom will receive short shrift. The tension is now tolerable in two provinces because the others are doomed to the mimicry of "popular" Government. The Swaraj party have not had a chance of comprehensive action from top to bottom because the last election did not return them in adequate numbers. They naturally must hazard a choice for Government between honourable co-operation and naked all-round autocracy; the latter would be too brittle a venture to last. Mr. Patel's opinion is based on the understanding that the Congress should formulate a political policy and open its doors wide to all other parties who would share the work. Unity should be achieved on the Congress platform and we feel that the Congress will not wantonly oppose any modification of the yarn franchise or the Belgaum pact to enable secessionists to return. Surrender to a minority policy would be too dear a price for unity which, so achieved, would be an inert compromise deterring active work outside the Councils where sanctions must be forged. The death of the Deshabandhu may be exploited for the damping of ardour in Bengal and a review of the general situation by the All-India Congress Committee will be a stimulus to Bengal and a preparation for Cawnpore. Much as we would welcome a meeting at Bombay, there are, in the present circumstances, factors of propriety as well as advantage in a meeting being held in the province which has won renown under the lead of the illustrious patriot whose death the country mourns.

A VAGUE PRONOUNCEMENT.

It is not surprising that the British press comment on Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Security Pact are "restrained" considering the fact that it is chiefly distinguished by profound obscurity. It is exceedingly hard to attach some meaning to Mr. Chamberlain's laboured defence of a pact which the "Times" calls a "great psychological achievement." The fact is that having killed the Geneva Protocol, which was the one constructive instrument for securing international peace, Mr. Chamberlain is still groping for some tangible alternative. Although he has never been averse to a proposal for one-sided military treaty excluding Germany to defend the French and Belgian frontiers, the credit for his offering a better proposal belongs not to him but to the spontaneous and generous initiative of the German Government. The German Government, predominantly Nationalist and Conservative though it was, definitely abandoned the idea of force and agreed to make its use as difficult as a pact could make it. In this offer Germany expressed her willingness to renounce all intention of recovering lost territory in the west, that is, on the Franco-Belgian frontier, either by war or by diplomacy; in the east, that is so far as Poland and Austria are concerned, she reserved the right to secure a modification of the frontiers not by armed force but by peaceful means. No greater proof of the moral disarmament of Germany on which France insists could be given than this offer to guarantee voluntarily on the west what she had only accepted under the compulsion of the Treaty and to unite in a general and unlimited agreement for arbitrament of all differences. To this offer, described by Mr. Chamberlain at the time as a "signal advance," the Allies made no more adequate response than the indifferent procrastination and effective mutilation which have been its fate. The chief reason for the delay, was, as usual, the differences between the British and French view-points which were concealed by the secret diplomacy of the Tory Government.

Soon after the publication of the Anglo-French Note to Germany in reply to her proposal made seven months ago, Mr. Chamberlain has lifted the veil from the mystery. But he has only succeeded in making it deeper. We may leave aside the stale platitudes of Mr. Chamberlain about the fundamentals of British foreign policy such as "stability and continuity" and impossibility of "isolation" since they have no real connection with the realities of that policy. The plain fact is that the Baldwin Government have no foreign policy. "Europe was still ranged in two hostile camps", said Mr. Chamberlain mournfully, "the dangers of a new struggle are increasing." And Mr. Chamberlain's task apparently is to watch the development of these struggles as well as the waning of British power and influence on the Continent. For there is no doubt that France is seeking to utilise the German offer of a pact partly to stabilise the eastern frontiers of Germany and partly to obtain an assurance of definite military support from Britain. As Mr. Chamberlain could not bring himself to agree to the former, he has, it is widely held, yielded to the French theory that in case of a war on the eastern frontier, German territory could be used to despatch troops by France to assist Poland. M. Briand, unlike M. Herriot, has insisted on Germany's joining the League though the British refusal to evacuate Cologne and France's dilatoriness in discovering Germany's default means, in effect, that Germany cannot apply for admission in September or join it before a year elapses. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech professes to swear by the League Covenant; but through his surrender to France he is steadily running away from the League. If his professions are sincere and if France and England do not wish to convert the German offer into another instrument of military enfeeblement of Germany, surely there was no harm in accepting Mr. MacDonald's suggestion that a disarmament agreement should be made as inherent a part of the pact as Germany's entry into the League. Nor was Mr. George's insistence on arbitration wrong: arbitration was an essential feature of Germany's proposal but the British Government fight shy of compulsory arbitration without which no international peace is possible. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain who obstructed peace on the occasion of the Geneva Protocol discussion is still far from accepting the full implications and responsibilities of Britain in the matter of European peace.

Notes of the Day.

Hands Off China.

In the confused and disturbed condition of China, where the storm is spreading from Shanghai to other cities, one thing that emerges clearly is the strength of the anti-foreigner sentiment which has been accumulating all these years owing to the industrial exploitation—to which Mr. Trevelyan recently drew attention in the Commons—and racial arrogance of foreigners. The Tory Government's tone regarding the Chinese trouble has remained surprisingly restrained and the Chamberlain-Churchill clique has not yet repeated the heroic antics subsequent to the Lee Stack murder despite the murder of a British national. In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of China as "incoherent governmentless congeries of countries." China, however, is not a country but a continent and has fewer Tuchuns and states than Europe with which it should be compared. Moreover almost, every country needs a period of anarchy to rehabilitate its national health and any artificial ending of Chinese anarchy through foreign intervention will secure a governmental system useful for foreign capital but alien to Chinese genius and needs. Mr. Chamberlain observed that he proposed to consult the powers regarding the convening of a tariff conference. The European powers in order to show the superiority of their civilisation have imposed a tariff of 5 per cent. and the Chinese are not allowed to alter the agreement since the right of treating agreements as scraps of paper is only the prerogative of the great Powers—every one of which has used it. Meanwhile the best course for the European States is to permit China to evolve some order out of the chaos unless through interference and super-imposition of a foreign system they want to rouse China to a still greater fury of national self-assertion.

Corporation's Forbearance.

The Corporation at its meeting on Thursday decided by a majority to accept the suggestion of its Counsel that instead of instituting legal proceedings against Government, negotiations should be reopened with the latter with a view to arriving at a compromise regarding their contribution to the municipal expenditure on compulsory primary education. This decision, which betrays on the part of the Corporation exceptional consideration which Government do not deserve, will we trust, bring home to them the error of their ways. If compulsory primary education has not yet been introduced in Bombay, the responsibility for the delay lies solely on the Government of Bombay and the Corporation would have been fully justified, and would have obtained the support of all right-thinking citizens, if it had adhered to its original resolution to institute legal proceedings against them. If their solicitude for the educational progress of the people is genuine, the Government will be well advised not to misinterpret the Corporation's forbearance and we trust the Corporation itself will see that it does agree to any compromise on the subject which permits the slightest interference by Government in the management of its affairs.

Bombay Council and Titles.

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council has permitted Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji to move the following resolution during the following Poona Sessions:—

> "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to request His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to lay before His Majesty the King-Emperor their humble submission that it is the considered opinion of this Council that for securing real good service to the public of this Presidency, the conferring of honours and titles on the people of this Presidency be discontinued henceforth."

The resolution will not have been brought a day too soon. The Congress gave expression to the national view when it issued its ban against titles. It remains to be seen if the Bombay Council respects the national mandate or values "Honours" more than honour.

A Gokarn Mystery.

About two months ago two pilgrims were murdered at Gokarn under very suspicious circumstances. But, as our correspondent points out in his letter we publish elsewhere, nothing definite has yet been known about the perpetrators of this murder. Where a tragedy is shrouded in mystery, there will naturally be conflicting conjectures about it, but all accounts agree that this particular case is one of deliberate murder. Gokarn is a well-known place of pilgrimage and it is hardly necessary to say that an unpleasant impression about its being unsafe will be created among those who usually frequent it and thus deter many of them from performing a religious duty if this crime remains undetected. If the local Police is not able to track the crime to its source and bring the murderers to trial, the higher Police authorities must bestir themselves in the matter.

S/ AFRICA COLOUR BAR.

ASIATICS' DISABILITIES

ASSEMBLY PASSES RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 25.

Cape Town.—The Assembly by forty-four votes to thirty-one has passed the third reading of the Mines and Works Bill laying down a colour bar against the natives and the Asiatics.—Reuter.

ITALY'S DEBT TO AMERICA

SETTLEMENT TERMS BEING DISCUSSED.

LONDON, June 25.

Washington.—The Italian war debt to America of 2.138 million dollars was formally discussed at the first conference to-day between the Italian Ambassador De Martino, Banker Alberti, Secretary of United States Treasury Mr. Mellon and Under-Secretary Mr. Winston. Utmost secrecy is being maintained but well-informed reports state that Italy is seeking more favourable terms than hitherto accorded to debtor nations which are alleged to include a lower rate of interest than what Britain is paying and also a considerable moratorium probably for ten years. The American officials intimate that they will not make any concessions regarding the interest but a slight concession may be possible with regard to the moratorium.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 25.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Finance Bill after rejecting the Labour motion for its rejection by 298 votes to 92.—Reuter.

PILGRIM SHIPS ARRIVE AT RABIGH.

CARAVAN ARRANGEMENTS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, June 26.

A telegram has been received in London which announces the arrival at Rabigh of three pilgrim ships from India and that the pilgrims have landed. Carvan arrangements for the journey to Mecca are apparently satisfactory.—Reuter.

SIMLA, June 26.

A telegram received by the Government of India from His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah states that pilgrims from all three steamers have landed at Rabigh without interference and that the caravan arrangements appear to be quite satisfactory.

His Majesty's ship "Cornflower" which was supervising the disembarkation of Haj pilgrims at Rabigh has completed its task and has proceeded to Port Sudan.

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR.

MOTION IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C., (Bombay South) has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

This Council recommends to Government that the restrictions imposed on Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar at the time of his release be withdrawn forthwith and that he be restored to complete liberty.—A. P.

RAID ON KENYA-SUDAN BORDER.

NAIROBI, June 25.

It is unofficially reported that there was a raid recently on the Kenya-Sudan border in which a section of the King' African Rifles successfully rounded up the raiders who fought fiercely but were defeated, fifty of the raiders being killed, including eight Swahili outlaws who were co-operating with the raiders. There were no military casualties. It is stated that at least 40 raiders were armed with rifles.—Reuter.

ABDEL KRIM'S OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, June 26.

It is reported from Fez that Abdel Krim has launched a general offensive with a view to cutting the Fez-Taza Road. Official confirmation of this, however, is not obtainable.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

merchants, but after considerable pressure it was raised to Rs. 11,000/-, although in fact it was worth very much more. It is said that the Salvage was bought by a group of merchants who sold it the same day for Rs. 25,000/-. In this instance, the Surveyors were most unwilling to part with the Salvage at the low figure of Rs. 11,000/- but the weather was threatening and the fire was still smouldering in it. Moreover they were afraid that as the clique moluded practically all the big wool merchants, they would not get even Rs. 11,000/- the next day if they postponed the auction sale. Such attempts to take advantage of the helpless condition of Insurance Offices are not uncommon. The Salvage has to be locally disposed of as it will not pay to take it to Bombay and dispose it of there profitably due to various difficulties. Knowing this full well, merchants are not slow to reap the advantage of such helplessness.

FUTLE SPECULATIONS

NO DECISIONS REACHED

LORD READING'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, June 25.

Lord Reading, who was given luncheon by the British Union and Northbrook Society at Hotel Cecil, in the course of his speech said that when he returned to India shortly he would remember many conferences he had with the brilliant Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead. He was tempted, though by nature he was cautious, to tell what had taken place at the conferences especially when he noticed that others had been at pains to say what had happened and even hint at the conclusion reached, when in the actual fact nothing had been decided but he would refrain from saying here because the gathering was non-political and the conferences were proceeding on matters still under discussion. He felt, however that the exchange of views was of an enormous advantage. He felt the future would show that trouble, sometimes tragedy, had followed misunderstandings, doubts and suspicions between minds of different races. If the Society could help to remove those misunderstandings it would accomplish a great purpose.

DESIRE FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

He had lately seen in press messages which were portents of a greater desire in India for a closer co-operation and goodwill. He rejoiced exceedingly even at these faint indications and looked forward to a time in India when by working together and understanding the fact that both the sides are actuated by the best motives and at the same time realising India's great respect for her own traditions and capacities, we could achieve together something for the benefit of India which would stand. India represented such a large proportion of population of the world that it meant that if we were able to work not only for India as a whole but for the Empire, it would also mean that we work for the benefit of civilisation and humanity at large.

The Duke of Connaught who presided, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajah of Jodhpur also spoke. Others present included Lord Olivier, Viscount Erleigh, the Earl of Northbrock, Sir Malcolm Murray, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Henry Wheeler, Sir Hugh Clifford, Sir Wyndhan Dunstan, the Maharajah of Rajpipla and the Nawab of Savanur.—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVICES BILL.

ANDIN [illegible]

LONDON, June 25.

The first report of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs on the Government of India Civil Services Bill after dealing at length with an amendment to be made in the Bill hopes that any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under the Government of India Act 1919 will be referred to them as they consider that the future and the security of tenure of public servants in India may be so materially affected by functions of the Public Services Commission that rules governing the powers of that body and the question of the final right of appeal against its decisions should not be approved by the Imperial Government until they have been exhaustively examined.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

Members of the Hedjaz Deputation which arrived in Bombay on Thursday, offered their Friday prayers at the Juma Masjid. After the prayrs were over, they were garlanded on behalf of the Juma Masjid Committees. They were then introduced, in suitable words, by Hakim Abu Yusuf Isfahani and after this Saiyid Tahir Ad-Dabbagh, head of the Deputation, stood up and, in his beautiful Arabic, thanked the Bombay Musalmans for giving the Deputation an enthusiastic reception. He then dwelt on the sanctity of the holy places of Islam which, as he described, were the pivot of Islam and will remain so forever. He deplored the present war between King Ali and Ibn-e-Saud and promised to speak on the mission entrusted to the Deputation by the Hashimiyya Government on some other occasion. In conclusion he conveyed King Ali's best wishes to his Indian co-religionists and again thanked the audience for their hearty reception to the Deputation. His speech was translated by Hakim Isfahani, after which those present shook hands with the members of the Deputation.

BABU ARABINDO GHOSE.

NOT LIKELY TO LEAVE PONDICHERRY

MADRAS, June 26.

A message from Pondichery to the "Hindu" says that Babu Arobindo Ghose has not so far received any message from Mr. Gandhi and that it is unlikely under the present conditions that Arobindo will leave Pondichery.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION.

To bid farewell to the Anglo-Indian Deputation which is proceeding to England by the English mail s.s. "Naldera," today a public meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Bombay was held on Friday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. E. E. Woods, M.L.C., presiding.

CHINESE CRISIS

"DECLARE WAR AGAINST ENGLAND"

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, June 25.

Twenty-thousand students, workmen and merchants paraded the streets carrying banners some of which were inscribed with "Declare War against England". The Chinese troops and the police guarded the foreign premises and entrances to the legation quarter but there was no sign of disturbances.—Reuter.

CANTON FIRING.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPUDIATION.

LONDON, June 25.

Hong Kong.—150 Japanese women and children have arrived here from Canton. The British Consul-General at Canton, replying to a protest of the civil Governor of Canton with regard to the shooting on the 23rd instant emphatically repudiates the Governor's allegation that the foreign officials in Canton are responsible for the affair and has requested the Governor to take the fullest measures to safeguard the lives of Britons in Canton.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST MERCHANT'S MURDER.

LONDON, June 25.

Peking.—The French Minister has handed to the Chinese Foreign Minister a note protesting against the killing of the French merchant in Canton on Tuesday and reserving the right to claim reparation.—Reuter.

ELEVEN CHINESE DEPORTED FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—Eleven Chinese have been deported; sixteen others were arrested on the Belgian Frontier.—Reuter.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO LEARN ART OF WAR.

SHANGHAI, June 26.

A meeting of the Shanghai Students' Union has decided to appeal to all Chinese students all over China to earn the art of war and be ready to fight for the country. The meeting also resolved to petition the Military Chiefs to select lecturers to arouse patriotism among the people and soldiers.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN STRIKE ENDS.

SHANGHAI, June 26.

Seventy per cent of the shops and banks reopened this morning thus terminating the general anti-foreign strike, but the the industrial strike continues.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

GERMAN PRESS DISAPPOINTED.

Berlin June 25.—The "Tageblatt" is disappointed with the vagueness of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on 24th June. It expresses the opinion that the French reply to the German offer merely denotes that the pact is against Germany while according to Mr. Chamberlain, Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant remains in force, although it is an insurmountable obstacle to Germany's entry into the League.

The 'Die Zeit" Dr. Stresemann's organ, also emphasises the view that Germany cannot entertain negotiations on the Pact if the right to send troops through Germany is insisted on but it believes there is still a great difference of opinion between Paris and London on this matter.

The "Boersen Zeitung", the Nationalist organ, says the speech does not take into account Germany's greatest need, namely, a reasonable revision of the Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

DUTY ON SILK.

LONDON, June 25.

Replying to Mr. Cecil Wilson, Mr. Churchill said that silkworms which had not reached the cocoon stage and the silkworm gut made from the silkworm before that stage was reached will not be liable to duty. He added that the silk duties would first be liable at the cocoon stage.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

London, June 25.—Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, Private Secretary to Lord Reading, who has gone to a nursing home, will probably be operated upon for appendicitis.—Reuter

London June 25.—Before last night's court His Majesty invested the Maharajah of Jodhpur with the insignia of the Commandership of the Star of India.—Reuter.

The Duke of York was introduced to the Privy Council as a member.—Reuter.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cunliffe Lister stated that Lord Bradbury will be the Chairman of the Food Council.—Reuter.

Lebourgett.—Dutch aeroplane from Rotterdam crashed near Lecateau. The pilot and three passengers were killed.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

MILITARY GOVT. IN POSSESSION.

WHOLE COUNTRY INVOLVED.

LONDON, June 25.

Salonika.—The garrison officers have formed a miliary government under the Presidency of General Pangalos and are in possession of all civil and military institutions. The despatch adds that the whole of Greece is reported to be in the throes of a revolution and that the whole fleet has joined the movement.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—A communique from Salonika states that the revolutionaries have the situation well in hand and are not meeting with opposition. The prominent admiral Hadjekyriakos is reported to have joined the revolution.—Reuter.

THE GREEK COUP.

GENERAL PUBLIC STRANGELY UNMOVED.

LONDON, June 25.

Athens.—The ex-War Minister and ex-Commander-in-Chief Pangalos has become the master of the situation in Greece, without any bloodshed. The truculent attitude of Yugo-Slavia towards Greece in the recent negotiations has undoubtedly encouraged the army and a section of the navy to overthrow the Cabinet of Michakopoulos whose attitude especially towards the refugee deputies made him unpopular. It is announced that the military combination responsible for the overthrow of the Government has entrusted Papanastassiou with the formation of a new Cabinet. Pangalos has reserved to himself the right to assume any portfolio.—Reuter.

Now obviously accustomed to the *coup d' etat* the general public is strangely unmoed. The dramatic events of the day which moved with astonishing rapidity and secrecy simultaneously at Athens and Salonika culminated in Pangalos accompanied by the staff establishing himself, at the War Ministry. He issued a manifesto in the evening that he was merely carrying out the wishes of the people who demanded the redemption and purification of Greece. The situation is very calm.—Reuter.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF FRENCH GOVT.

ATTITUDE OF SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—Although the Government has emerged successfully from the Moroccan debate owing to a majority of the Socialists rallying to its support against the Communists this must not be taken to indicate that a similar attitude will continue. The Socialists are marking time pending the framing of definite intentions towards the Left cartel which will be determined at a meeting of the Socialist National Council on July 12th. M. Caillaux's financial proposals remain a rock on which a split with the Goyernment is threatened.—Reuter.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION

THRILLING STORY OF ADVENTURE.

SIMLA, June 25.

Rarely has the Gaiety Theatre been so crowded as this evening when Lord Lytton the Viceroy presided over the lecture delivered by Major Hingston, the medical officer on the Mount Everest expedition of 1924. In the words of Lord Lytton it was a thrilling and stirring story of adventure which would hold its place in the histories of human adventure and endurance in any age The Viceroy considered it a great privilege that thew should have heard the story from one of the heroes who took part in it.

Major Hingston's lecture lasted over an hour. He gave a detailed narrative with numerous lantern slides of the amazing scenery and of the difficulties to be surmounted. Major Hingston also showed pictures of Tiberan villages and Tapastries. The Tibetan villages, he said, were the district in the world and the villagers never washed nor changed their clothes.

The Monks were no better. As regards the expedition he said the difficulties of climbing and physique were minor compared with the physiological difficulties at heights of 19,000 feet and above. They felt no appetite; the sense of taste had left them. The thirst was very great Sleeplessness and hard breathing confronted them though Norton the leader of the expedition slept well. At the height of 27,000 feet the loss of memory, weakness in the legs and a sense of prostration overcame them. Indeed they felt peevish and unless it was a harmonious body that was climbing they were likely to fall out. (Laughter).

He concluded by saying: "Men ask what is the good of it all". His reply was 'We think it is of national value. Even if it only keeps alive the spirit of adventure, it is still worth while." (Applause).

The lecture was held under the ausnices of the United Service Institution of India.—A. P.

LATE DESHBANDHU.

TOWN HALL MEETING.

SIR D. M. PETIT TO PRESIDE.

It is understood Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart, will preside over the Bombay Town Hall Meeting to be held in honour of the late Deshbandhu Das, on Wednesday July 1 at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSEES.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND NAMES OF SPEAKERS.

The following gentlemen are to address the public meeting that is to be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the Presidentship of Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Darab Sanjana B.A., Head Priest of the Parsees, in honour of the memory of the late Deshbandhu Das and the late Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson:—

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel. Moulana Shaukat Ali, Manockji K. Patel Khurshed F. Nariman, Cursetji K. Suntook, G. K. Nariman, Behram N. Gamdia, Jehangir B. Bomanbehram, Rustom D. Paymaster, Kaikrusroo Mahiyar Kutar, Eruch R. Golwalla.

RESOLUTIONS.

This public meeting of the Parsees of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, gives expression to its feelings of profound and heartfelt sorrow for the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das whose spirit of self-sacrifice and renunciation, indomitable courage, matchless perseverance in the midst of adverse circumstances and unbounded love for the Motherland have earned for him universal love and homage. The meeting feels that the death of the great tribune of the people at the present juncture is a national loss too great for words.

This public meeting of the Parsees avails itself of this opportunity to place on record its deep sense of loss at the premature death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson who, as a public spirited citizen, had rendered meritorious services in several directions to the city in general and to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in particular being one of its first elected lady members, and who had won the hearts of all by the geniality of her disposition and her keen interest in the welfare of the citizens of Bombay without distinction of caste, creed, or nationality.

This meeting authorises its President to send copies of the previous resolutions to the families of the deceased.

DECCAN SABHA'S GRIEF.

POONA, June 26.

The Deccan Sabha at its meeting held last evening with the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri in the chair passed a resolution placing on record its sense of deep grief at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. C. R. Das whose self-sacrifice in the national cause the Sabha appreciated as being altogether exemplary.—A. P.

DAS MEMORIAL FUND.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A total sum of Rs. 65,619 has been collected up to date in connection with the Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das Memorial Fund.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO RESUME BENGAL TOUR.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mahatma Gandhi has decided to resume that portion of his Bengal tour that he has not yet covered. He will leave Calcutta on 4th July and visit Contai, Midnapore and Bankura and come back to Calcutta on 9th July, and again leave for Serajgung and visit Rajahahi and Jessori, thus completing the whole of his Bengal tour on 15th July.

Sir P. C. Roy who is in charge of this tour programme states that Mahatma Gandhi had to disengage himself from all appointments on account of the sad death of Deshbandhu Das. The various places concerned were anxious to receive him and Mr. Gandhi finding that immediate and pressing work would be finished by 4th July has consented to complete his tour and a slight, change has been made in the tour programme.—A. P.

OVER RS. 45,000 COLLECTED

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The donations to the Das Memorial Fund collected to date amounted to Rs. 46,736-2-0 —A. P.

CONDOLENCES FROM E. AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The Secretary, Indian Congress, wires from Nairobi under date 24th June:—Kenya Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar Indians observed hartal and passed resolutions at meetings recording the sense of profound sorrow at the irreparable loss to India by the untimely demise of Deshbandhu Das and conveying heartfelt sympathy to members of his family and praying for peace to Deshbandhu's soul.

A message from Durban says a huge meeting of the Indian community under the aus-

(Continued on page 10.)

INDORE NOTES.

BAWLA CASE—AND AFTER

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, June 23.

There are no rains yet.

A deputation consisting of H. H.'s mother, Princess Bansode with Rai Bahadur Hirachand Kothari visited Gwalior. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb with Maharani Indira Bai Saheb, Sirdar Reshammala and A. D. C.'s also proceeded to Gwalior to pay a condolence visit to the Senior Maharani the widow of the late Maharaja Scindhia.

The Divan's youngest son, Mr. Hanumant Rao, was married last week.

H. H.'s A. D. C. Mr. Dadina was bitten by a dog and was sent to Kasauli for treatment. Rabid dogs are to be seen everywhere in Indore and are fed by rich Marwaris and Banias. Cannot they start a Pinjrapole for dogs? A dog tax on the lines which has been sanctioned by the Bengal Legislative Council may otherwise be imposed.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

Bawla murder case petitions for mercy have been rejected by Bombay Government. Indore people seem to be very anxious to know how the Viceroy disposes of the petition. Mr. Atmaram Singh A.D.C. to His Highness was sent on special duty to Bombay. Conferences of Barristers were held and I am informed that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is preparing petition on behalf of convicts to the High Court for permission to appeal to the Privy Council. Bombay C.I.D. Inspecor Mr. Smith was here and was making further investigation in Bawla Case Mr. Smith's presence had caused a stir here. I also hear a deputation of merchants and citizens is going to waith on the Diwan requesting him to remove from state service all those officers whose names were mixed up in the Bawla murder case as their retention casts a slur on the administration of Indore.

LATE R. B. P. R. BHANDARKAR.

The sad death from heart disease of Dr. Bhandarkar the Home Minister of Indore has spread a gloom over Indore. The funeral was largely attended by officers and merchants. The deceased was a staunch Prarthna Samajist and a social reformer. He, however, lacked many sterling qualities of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, once a Diwan of Indore, who did not countenance dancing girls in the Darbar. Sir N G. Chandavarkar had prevented their entry in H.H.'s Darbar where only male singers were admitted Dr. Bhandarkar was freely seen attending Darbars notwithstanding the dancing girls! After leaving British service in C.I. Agency he became personal Surgeon to His Highness and subsequently guardian to the Prince.

In 1917 he succeeded Dr. Tambe State Surgeon. During his regime as Home Minister Hakim Mazar Karim Ansari became State Hakim on Rs. 500 and retired Sub-Asst. R.B. Surjuprasad the State Surgeon Two of his sons who are graduates hold high British appointments. The only non-graduate son Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar is in State service and is secretary to one of the Ministers. Dr. Bhandarkar was highly esteemed by H.H. the Maharajah Saheb Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Bhandarkar in her bereavement.

Rai Bahadur Bapunath, the Deputy Prime Minister, is seriously ill at Simla Mrs. Bapunath had to leave Indore for Simla. Sirdar V. G. Reshamwala becomes Revenue Minister, Mamtazin Bahadur Nihalchand becomes Excise Minister, Sirdar Kibe becomes Home Minister. R B. Surjuprasad being on sick leave Dr. Narielkar becomes State Surgeon. Notwithstanding his seniority and rank he, however draws less salary than his Assistant Surgeon Purshotam Singh who is brother of Atmaram Singh the A.D.C. This is indeed an anomalous position!

WHO FINANCED DEFENCE IN BAWLA CASE.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Inspector Jeffris of the Bombay City Police, who was specially deputed by the Commissioner of Police to investigate and unravel the Bawla case mystery, is once again deputed to make further enquiries in regard to the other persons connected with the murder of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla. This step has been taken in view of the attitude taken by some members of the British Parliament in putting pertinent questions to the Secretary of State recently in regard to this cold-blooded murder. A well-known Marwari firm in Bombay which is also doing extensive cotton business in Bombay and having its head office in Indore has it is said advanced enormous sums of money for the defence of the accused and the police have been enquiring the source whence this huge sums of money happened to come to the coffers of this banking firm. The enquiry, we understand, is twofold, viz:—political and criminal, and many sensational exposures are expected in due course.

INDORE FIRES.

INSURANCE PAYMENT.

An Indore correspondent writes:—

On the 19th instant, there was one more fire at the Sarkari Adda in Indore causing a damage of over Rs. 2 lakhs. About a dozen Insurance Companies are interested on the risk and seven Surveyors are deputed to Indore to adjust the loss for their respective Companies. The adjustments of losses seems to be in progress. In the meanwhile the Salvage has been disposed of by auction for about Rs. 11,000/-. It was difficult to get a bidder for more than Rs. 9,600/- due to a well organised combination among the cotton

(Continued in column 1.)

ARE THE SWARAJISTS LOSING GROUND?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry that I seem to have hurt Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar by my inquiry, in view of certain facts which I stated in my article published in your columns, if the Swarajists were losing ground. I am glad to know from him that in Madras at least the Party is much stronger than outsiders think; though the facts as stated by Mr. Iyengar himself seem to suggest the contrary. The Swarajists in the Council, he says, are very few and not a strong and disciplined minority and have merged themselves in the United Nationalists with whose policy he is not in agreement. He further describes the fact that he and Mr. Satyamurti, the two prominent Madras Swarajist leaders, do not see eye to eye with each other as to the policy to be pursued in the Council. I may mention here that I have not yet seen what Mr. Iyengar calls Mr. Satyamurti's attack on him, nor did I meet that gentleman in Bombay. As for his opinion that people, like myself, have no programme or policy, I need only say that our programme and policy have been before the Swaraj Party ever since it was formed, though Mr. Iyengar, as a late-comer into that Party, may not be aware of it. What is more relevant is that the late Mr. C. R. Das in his memorable address at Faridpur practically accepted that policy and programme when he said that he was ready to work the Constructive Programme in the Councils if but the Government showed signs of a change of heart. He would have accepted the release of the political prisoners interned under the Bengal Ordinance as a sufficient sign of such change of heart, and if the Government had but a little imagination, they would have gladly grasped the friendly hand extended to them by the Deshabandhu. Who knows but that it might have been the means of sparing him for the services of the country for some years longer? I claim the whole of that Faridpur address to be a complete vindication of the attitude of those who, like myself, disapproved from the first of wrecking and obstruction as the object of the Swaraj Party in the Councils.

Political parties are not formed with a view to attract affection, motherly or stepmotherly, of people, and they must submit to be judged upon their merits and achievements.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR REINSTATEMENT OR FINAL PAYMENT.

The General Secretary of the N. W. Railway Union, Karachi wires:—

In an open meeting the srikers resolved to request His Excellency or the High Commissioner, Railways, Simla to either reinstate them all on duty by the 1st July or grant them gratuity, bonus, provident fund, wages and settlement passes etc., and settle them up all at once. They will present themselves on the 1st before the Divisional Superintendent at each head quarters where bills and passes should be kept ready for all.

MR. ANDREW'S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, June 26.

With reference to his recent conversation with the Railway Board in connection with N.-W. Railway strike, Mr. C. F. Andrews who returned to Simla yesterday has issued the following statement:—"While it has not been possible for me, although having the fullest sympathy with the poor, illiterate strikers, in their suffering to approve of the way in which the N.-W. Railway strike was brought about, this must not be taken as implying that I regard the labour conditions on State railways as satisfactory. On the contrary the present discontent is so serious and living conditions are so bad in many places, that unless a very large amount is provided out of railway programme to improve these conditions by getting as much of the labour possible away from the slums of existing cities and building workmen's towns in vicinity of large workshops, the outlook is grave. In conclusion I would personally plead for help to be given to suffering workmen who have not yet been taken back to work. Indeed I would venture to ask that Government itself should assist to tide over their temporary unemployment and that different State railways should find vacancies for them as soon as possible so that no root of bitterness may be left behind after the strike is over."—A. P.

BOHRAS AND WAKFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your report appearing under the heading 'Borahs and Wakfs Act' of a public meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra community of Bombay which was held on Tuesday the 23rd June 1925, I am reported to have said among other things that "that the Wakf Act should not be applied to the Dawoodi Bohra community, this view was supported by the late Advocate-General, Sir Thomas Strangman, the Bombay Bar Association, the Hon. Judge of the Bombay High Court, and the Judicial Commissioner, Sind, etc." I may point out that what I said was "that the Bill was circulated to different local Governments and other public Institutions and responsible persons for their opinion and that I had with me those opinions printed in a booklet form and I read some of those opinions to the meeting and never said what you have quoted in your report of the meeting that "This view was supported by the late Advocate-General Sir Thomas Strangman, the Bombay Bar Association, the Hon. Judges of the Bombay High Court, and the Judicial Commissioner, Sind, etc".—Yours, etc.,

SAIFBHOY K. HARODAWALLA.

LATE DESHBANDHU DAS.

(Continued from page 9.)

pices of the Natal Indian Association adopted a similar resolution.—A. P.

MOURNING IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 15.

The news of the sad untimely and unexpected death of Deshbandhu Das was broken here on the morning of the 17th and plunged the whole city in mourning. There were no news about the sickness of Srijut Das and the public mind was quite unprepared for the shock. The D. A. V. College, the Dyal Singh College, the Sanatman Dharm College, the National College and various local schools were closed as a mark of sorrow as well as of respect for the departed leader. In the evening a huge procession in mourning started from Lohari Gate and passed through the main bazaars of the city towards Delhi Gate, where a mass meeting of the citizens was arranged under the auspices of the Congress Committee. Most of the shops on the route were closed in honour of the memory of the great national hero, when the procession passed by them. The breathless silence of the procession was very remarkable as it showed the deep sense of sorrow and grief of the mourners. The evening meeting was attended by a very large number of people representing all the communities and parties. The speeches delivered on the occasion showed beyond doubt that the great patriot-leader was held in high esteem by the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs alike. The Mahomedan opinion regards Deshbandhu Das as a true Nationalist and a friend of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The Lahore Municipality passed a resolution on the 18th, expressing their sense of profound sorrow at the unexpected and untimely demise of the first Indian Mayor of Calcutta and the Municipal Officers remained closed for the whole day. Similar resolutions were passed by the High Court Bar Association and the District Bar, Lahore. A big students' meeting was held on the 18th evening at which speeches on the life of the late Deshbandhu were delivered. There were several such meetings in the city the accounts of which it would be difficult to give in a short space here, suffice it to say that the whole population of Lahore has been in mourning for the last three days and it is literally correct to say that in the death of Srinyt Das the country has sustained an irreparable loss.

Mallik Barkat Ali (Vice-President, Muslim League), being interviewed said:—"In standing against Dyarchy and destroying it in Bengal, Deshbandhu Das has rendered an inestimable service to the cause of Indian Freedom. It is really unfortunate that he should have passed away at a time when his advice and guidance were needed most. The most outstanding feature of Mr. Das's personality was his complete freedom from Sectarian influences. He was a profound believer in Hindu-Muslim Unity and I believe he was the one man in Bengal who enjoyed the implicit confidence of his Mahomedan countrymen. He laboured hard to bring about intercommunal peace and concord in the Province of the Punjab. I wish that the Punjabis would take a leaf out of the inspiring chapter of his great life and would out of respect for his great name sink down those communal differences which find such a thriving place in the soil of the Punjab."

Bhai Parma Naud, (President, Hindu Sabha, Punjab) said:—

"In Deshbandhu Das's death a great figure is removed from the political arena of India. In the critical period of Indian history the country requires more sons like Deshbandhu, and we can feel pity for the country that has lost such a noble son, there being no one to take his place for a long time, specially Bengal shall have to mourn the loss of Deshbandhu in effects which we do not dream of."

Bakhshi Tek Chand (President, High Court Bar Association) said:—

"Deshbandhu Das's death creates a gap in Indian public life which it will be difficult to fill for a long time to come. He has spiritualised Indian politics and has given them an entirely new turn."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 70 .5 per cent war loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/10. 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100/6, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 105/8, 6 per cent bonds 1930 104/6, do 1931 104/14.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/6.

Cottons: Dunbar 135.

Jutes:—Aukand 240, Budge Budge 422/6, Cheviot 245/8, Clive 37/12, Delta 479/8, Empire 50 50/12, Gourepore 725, Howrah 39/14, Kanknarrah 465, Lansdowne 282, Lothian 360, National 28/5, Presidency 7/12, Reliance 60/10, Standard 397.

Coals:—Bansjorah 9/4, Bengal 482/8, Bhaghora 8, Bokara and Ramgur 21/8, Borra Dhemo 3/9, Burrakpur 24, East Indian 26, Equitable 15/8, Ghusick and Muslia 12, Jainty Central 5/6, Jainty west 3/3, Kosonda and Nyadee 17/4, Samla and Kendra 8/4, Sendra 15/4 Union 17, North Damuda 5/12, Ranegunge 37/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. ord 136, British India Corporation ord 4/4, Calcutta Tramways 16/10, Madan Theatre 2/8, Champaran Sugar (new) 10/12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 32/4. Duffaghur 16 Tezpur 12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six an one sixteenth pence and demans bills were one shilling six and three thirty-second pence.

IS IT WAR?

INDIAN COTTON & MANGANESE ORE

HEAVY PURCHASES BY JAPAN.

Is it going to be war? This is the question which has been uppermost in the minds of many thinking people in this city for the past few days. The disquieting situation in China and the huge purchases by Japan of all those raw materials which are so essential for a modern war, have made people think. There is almost frenzied buying on the part of Japan of cotton, manganese and chrome ores, rice and wheat flour. So far as is known at present Japan is not buying either steel or iron in the Indian market—but nobody knows anything about it.

Since last September, Japan has purchased Indian cotton to the extent of about 14 lakhs of bales from the Bombay market, and only recently the Japanese have purchased in Bombay something like a lakh of bales. These are not the ordinary requirements of the Japanese Mills, but some extraordinary events are brewing somewhere. The price of cotton has, as a consequence, gone up by about 35 to 40 points during the last few weeks, and mills are hit to some extent. In Bombay owing to the lower tendency of the cotton market, mills were sitting on the fence, so to say, and merely making purchases for their barest requirements. The reason advanced for these purchases is that the American cotton crop prospects are not very bright, and Japan has, therefore, to provide herself with cotton sufficient to keep her mills going is not very tenable. The cotton market had a decidedly bearish tendency for some time, and nobody knows what would have happened if these huge purchases had not been made. Of course, it goes without saying that the Indian cotton market is ruled by Liverpool and New York situation, but making allowances for everything the rise, owing to extraordinary purchases, is very noticeable. Japan has also it is authoritatively stated made large purchases of cotton in America. Another reason advanced for these purchases is that Japanese cotton purchases at Shanghai are not available for her immediate needs, owing to the unrest in China, and therefore, Japan had again to buy these huge quantities in India. Whether, the Japanese Government is buying through Japanese firms—a rumour which is strong in Bombay—all its urgent future requirements, it is difficult to say at the moment. But this much is certain that Japan is purchasing very large quantities of cotton. Cotton is not only required for clothing, but is one of the great essential ingredients of munitions, hence its importance in modern warfare.

PURCHASE OF MAGANESE ORES.

Manganese and chrome ores again are being purchased in huge quantities and 40,000 to 50,000 tons have been purchased by Japan in recent months.

There have been very heavy bookings of these ores to Japan and two or three important countries in Europe. These ores, it may be mentioned, are used in the manufacture of special qualities of steel required for munitions purposes. Since March last there has been a great deal of activity in this market and prices of both these ores were rapidly forced up. In May certain well-known firms had received heavy orders from Japan, and it was then stated that the orders were for the Japanese Government. About fifty thousand tons had to be booked. It may be mentioned that the usual contracts are for ore containing 48 per cent manganese, but the Japanese buyers were prepared to accept even up to 35 per cent. and the prices they were willing to pay were much higher than the prevailing prices. Japan was anxious to purchase as much ore as possible—it did not matter whether the prices were higher than usual or the ore inferior. The best Indian ore comes from Central Provinces and Gujrat (Shivrajpur) and it is controlled by a few English houses. These houses had sold their stock well in advance and at highest rates, and no C. P. ore was available. The only districts from which Japan could, therefore purchase her requirements was Mysore and advertisements had appeared in the press from buyers stating that they were prepared to purchase Mysore ores. There i no reason why Japan should rush into the market and make such purchases of low grade Indian ores but recent telegrams from China seem to throw some light on the situation. The Russian manganese mines are worked by an American syndicate on very favourable terms from the Soviet Government and Japan was, therefore, unable to cover her unusual needs from that source. Some idea of the Japanese activity can be gathered if it is realised that to supply the whole of their requirements calculated on the quantities quoted it would take two to three train loads of different ores to be brought down to Bombay or Calcutta for shipment to Japanese ports

Then, again, Japan has been purchasing huge quantities of rice and, according to some reports, wheat and wheat flour also in Indian markets. No doubt she must have purchased her requirements in the Rangoon market, for as far as rice is concerned that is the chief market in the world. India again is not the only country where Japan is purchasing flour. She is casting about in all directions to meet her extraordinary needs.

It is rumoured that Japan is selling her cloth as against her heavy purchases of cotton. On the other hand Indian mills have been able to dispose of a large quantities of their goods which they had ready on hand.

What does all this signify? Public believes there is war in the air, and the recent events in China are not very reassuring.

GOKARN MURDERS.

AN UNDETECTED CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOKARN, June 19.

Nothing definite regarding the mysterious deaths of the two pilgrims is yet known though it is now about two months since they occurred. A number of conflicting and even self-contradictory rumours are afloat in and around the town. A large number of anonymous letters are said to have gone forth to the District Collector and other authorities giving different versions and naming persons believed to have been concerned in the matter. Despite inconsistencies in other respects, all these support the view that they are deliberate murders. The inconsistencies in the rumours will be apparent from the fact that while some describe the deceased from their costume to be pilgrims from Southern India, one the master and the other his servant, a strong and sturdy man, possessing a large amount of money, jewels and other valuables, some others jump to the conclusion that they must be vagrant paupers since nobody of their relatives has as yet turned up to inquire about them! The Collector, Mr. Bhide and the D. S. P. Mr. Goodi recently visited Gokarn to inquire, but their inquiry has proved abortive, Mr. Goodi is said to have been present there once before. I.e. when the *Panchnama* was prepared. No explanation has been coming forth as yet as to what prevented the Police from taking a photograph of the dead bodies before their cremation at Ankola where these had been sent as first with that object. Another rumour says that the blood said to have been shed on the idol in the Shri Pitrishaleshwar temple is anything but human blood and was meant to mislead police investigation from the real scene of the murder! The question still remains: "How and from whom could the murderers procure the key of the temple at that dead of night?" A large number of persons are said to be connected in one way or another with these murders. A good deal of sensation prevails in and around the town and no wonder the terror-struck people dare not come forth to disclose anything. For the present the whole matter is enveloped in complete mystery. Gokarn is a historic place of Hindu pilgrimage of All-India importance and its reputation will sustain an irreparable damage, if all the attempts of Government should be allowed to end simply in smoke.

KOLHAPUR KIDNAPPING CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

Kolahpur, June 25.

In the Kolahpur High Court resuming his arguments in the kidnapping case on behalf of the accused Diwan Bahadur Rao discussed the question as to who took the girl to Belgaum and in this connection he said he relies on the notice sent to Mr. Yusuf by Krishna Bhat in whose house in Belgaum the girl was kept and said notice was published in a newspaper in Belgaum. If that notice he observed, was true it proved it was not the second accused who took her to Belgaum. For that purpose the prosecution said the notice was a fabrication and the prosecution relied on a subsequent apology given by Krishna Bhat to Mr. Yusuf. Krishna Bhat in his evidence before the Court also said the notice was a fabrication. His story was that he was called by the accused people to Kolhapur and then introduced to Mr. Karandikar, that afterwards he was taken to the bungalow of Balasaheb Gackwar, Acting Diwan, that there he was confined for about fifteen days in the rear verandah of the bungalow, that while he was so confined the notice in question was dictated to him by Mr. Karmarkar with the consent and in the presence of Balasaheb of Gackwar, that although he was reluctant to do so he was compelled to write it as he was given threats and at one stage Balasaheb assured him that no harm would come to him and that they (Balasaheb) who was a big personage would stand by him. On this story Mr. Rao said the witness was cross-examined. He was asked to describe the house in which he was confined and the room in which the notice was dictated to him. Balasaheb was examined in this case and he had produced the plan of his house and after reading the witness's evidence on the point and asking the Court compare the plan Mr. Rao submitted that the witness had committed most glaring mistakes and that showed that his story about his having been confined in the bungalow was absolutely false and the notice having been dictated in the bungalow a myth. He submitted that for reasons best known to the other side efforts were made to falsely implicate a high personage like Balasaheb and other members of the State family in this affair. This witness had implicated Mr. Karmarkar. Mr. Karmarkar had been examined and he characterised the charge of having dictated the notice as absolutely false. The case for the prosecution on this point rested entirely on the evidence of Krishna alone. Seeing as he would show from the evidence his summersants seeing, how he constantly changed sides and the many contradictory statements that he made, counsel felt justified in asking the Court to reject his evidence. Mr. Rao further observed that at a later stage he would point out to the Court the reason for inventing the story. He also relied on the circumstances as elicited in the cross-examination of Mr. Yusuf that the later had not the courage to deny that he had employed three agents to secure an apology from Krishna. Th arguments are proceeding.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

BEHIND THE SCENE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

There are about seventy process in Ahmedabad and at least five hundred pressmen of all sorts. An Association, therefore, called the Pressmen's Association was started here about an year ago and all those connected with the Printing Presses as manual workers of whatever kind were invited to join it, the idea being to evolve a common standard of wages and outlook and besides it would be useful as a medium of improving their position. The response to the Association however, is not very encouraging and only 165 members having joined so far, the President of the Association has issued an appeal for greater interest on behalf of the Pressmen.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.

About a week has passed since the day when the question of Chief Officer was so abruptly decided, but the interest in it has not yet abated. Various estimates are forthcoming as regards the exact reasons why the partisans of Mr. Bhagat at any rate consented to a postponement of the consideration of the question as it meant a greater defeat to them than to what prevented the Police from taking a the majority party in the Municipality. The resolution before the Board was hardly complimentary to the Chief Officer and besides the present arrangement is, in some apparent respects, decidedly worse off than the old one. Why, then, did they consent to it? That is a question, however, which is more easily asked than answered. The uncertainty of the final balance of parties must certainly be one factor. But was that all? No. People say that Mr. Bhagat's permanent appointment as Chief Officer is not liked by the local officials for reasons of their own and that the leader of the Government Nominees was made aware of this fact practically at the last moment. There was, thus a sudden change in the atmosphere and it is said that if the question had been taken up that day, considerable surprise would have been caused at the time of voting. I do not know what truth there is in it but the story is at least plausible because it is a well known fact that the Government has an old grudge against Mr. Bhagat in that he had signed the cheque, contrary to official wishes, on behalf of the Schools Committee on the eve of the suspension of the local Municipality in those exciting days of the Non-Co-operation struggle, and colour is lent to it by the fact that the leader of the Party of Nominateds was one of those who contributed their quota in persuading Mr. Bhagat to accept a postponement of the consideration of the whole question as an honourable escape for both sides from the tense situation that had been created.

TRAGEDY IN KOLAR MINE.

4 KILLED : 10 INJURED.

MADRAS, June 26.

A fairly big rock hanging for some time past without support fell outright on Tuesday night, killing four and injuring ten at the Champion Reef mine, says a Kolar message to the "Hindu."—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The residents of the Bombay Suburban District at a meeting passed a resolution recording their profound grief at the sudden and premature death of Deshabandhu C. R. Das.

* * *

The Jains of Jaipur at a meeting expressed their profound sorrow at the sad news of the passing away of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Das.

* * *

Pir Ghullam Majaddin of Matiari Hyderabad (Sind) has sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Das.

* * *

A letter expressing their sincere sympathy and their condolences was sent to Mrs. Das by the Secretary of the Bombay Videva Sahayak Mandal.

* * *

The citizens of Kumta assembled in a public meeting passed a resolution expressing their profound sorrow at the sudden and untimely demise of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, India's greatest patriot and a born fighter in the cause of his country.

* * *

Ahmedabad, June 25.—The committee of the Millowners' Association passed a resolution this evening recording its sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai whose philanthropy and amiable nature had endeared him to all who knew him.—A. P.

* * *

In the third round, another American went down, Gile Gilbert defeating Garland by 8/6, 6/1, 6/1. During the play of Lacoste and Lycett on the Centre court Miss Lenglen was presented to the King and Queen who complimented her on her victory.—Reuter.

HONOUR CONFERRED ON PADEREWSIK

LONDON, June 25.

His Majesty received M. Paderewski with whom he conversed for half an hour and conferred on him the Order of the Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire, it is believed, in recognition of his recent generous services to the British Legion. It is understood he will not assume the title of "Sir".—Reuter.

MAHARSHTRA OPINION.

C. P. POLITICS

The "Maharashtra":—The proposed Round Table Conference in C. P. will hardly serve any useful purpose if it concerns itself solely or mainly with the question of local ministry. This question the Swarajists can and should decide among themselves. It is true that the C. P. Swarajists are divided on the subject. But they can meet in a conference of their own, invite All-India Swarajist leaders to it and settle the point one way or the other. Our own view we have expressed before that the Swarajists should not themselves accept ministerships but should allow suitable Independents to do so. If, however, such cannot be found or if it is thought risky to let power pass into the hands of others rather than regard the decision of the Round Table Conference as the verdict of the electorate, we would even prefer the Swarajists openly declaring a change of policy and accepting the ministerships in spite of their previous pledge not to accept them. Let the C. P. Swarajists publicly say to the electors, "We have respected the pledge these eighteen months to demonstrate the futility of dyarchy. But if we continue to do so, the interests of our province will suffer". There is no sin in such an open declaration and acting accordingly. It would be more honest than to take shelter under the supposed representative character of a R. T. Conference. The latter course will surely lead to the disintegration of the Swaraj Party.

INVITING DISCOMFITURE.

The "Kesari":—The C. P. Government may once again tempt the Swarajists with the bait of ministerships, but it will only be inviting a fresh discomfiture. The attitude of the Swarajists is definitely settled. They would not themselves accept ministerships at the present moment, nor would they support others doing so. Whatever needs to be done without prejudice to those two principles the Swarajists will do. The electors who returned the Swarajists on the basis of such policy may change their views at the next election. Meanwhile the Swarajists need not alter their policy. The Congress, however, should give its opinion definitely on this question. There will be only one sessions of the Congress between now and the next election in 1926. The Congress at Cawnpore, therefore, should lay down the Council policy and to this end the Swaraj party should agitate and build up public opinion even from now. The Swarajists of C. P. must remember that, by accepting ministerships now or by supporting others doing so, they will not be able to give to public opinion the desired direction.

C. P. ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The "Maharashtra Dharma":—From the composition of the proposed C. P. Conference and the prominence given to Council questions, it is safe to infer that the Round Table Conference will be only a joint meeting of the Liberals and the Swarajists. If so, the Conference can hardly be expected to help in bringing about unity among all parties. Even in settling the United question of Council policy the Conference, we fear, will not be of much benefit. The reasons for this is obvious. The policy of either the Swarajists or the Liberals is laid down by All-India organisations with reference to the interests of the whole country neither party has been given provincial autonomy. The Council policy in C. P. is not a question of provincial interest only, it will affect all other provinces. How then can the local leaders definitely settle the question? Besides, any local decision may be altered by higher authorities. Only last year some local Swarajists who were said to be disposed to accept ministership had to refrain from doing so under instructions from a higher body. Negotiations for unity must come from above.

POONA'S PROTEST AGAINST BOOKMAKERS.

POONA, June 26

The Deccan Sabha at a meeting passed a resolution protesting against the contemplated reintroduction of bookmakers on the race course, in Bombay and Poona and demanding the stoppage of the third enclosure on the race course, the discontinuance of the third class race specials and the raising of the minimum stake from rupees three to rupees ten and asking that the new license to the Turf Club should beforehand be published for public criticism.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Annie Besant will leave Madras on July 1, for Bombay en route to England in connection with the commonwealth of India Bill.

Major Seobel Nicholson, Ceylon Emigration Commissioner, and two others arrive Madras next week to discuss with the Madras Government certain labour problems in the island.

Ootacamund is experiencing stormy weather with heavy winds. Owing to falling of trees on telegraph lines on Coonoor side and up the hills, telegraph communication is interrupted.—A. P.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah leaves Simla on 3rd July for Bombay where after halting on 5th, 6th and 7th he will return to Simla on the 9th July.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.86 +.04
October	12.46 +.02
January	12.32 +.01
March	12.36 unchgd.

EGYPTIANS:—

November	23.90 +.15

London, June 25.

Cuban Sugar June/July value	12/6
Belgium Exchange	10575
Athens	30300

FORD AIR SERVICE.

Press Photo Agent.
Henry Ford, the world famous auto manufacturer, is just now engaged in directing all his resources to the development of commercial aviation. In the photo he is seen (fourth from left) talking to the pilot of his first all-metal plane, the "Maiden Dearborn" which is to fly between Detroit and Chicago. The plane is one of the fleet of similar airships that will maintain a regular air service, first between Detroit and Chicago and later with other towns in the U. S.

BRITISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

Courtesy, "Illus. London News."
The British Communist Congress in Glasgow concluded on June 1. The photo shows "Comrade" Campbell speaking.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

OBJECT AND SCOPE.

The Prize of Delhi Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, R. S. Dadubhai, P. Desai, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, O. C. Gangoli, S. R. Bomanji, G. K. Mahatre, Kanjanji G. Damji, Purshottam Visram Mavji and K. Vasu have formulated the following scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art:—

If the necessity of a nation-wide outlook is accepted, it follows that practicable methods for the artistic synthesis based on the recognition of nation-wide needs and demands ought to be formulated. The Prize of Delhi Scheme offers the necessary means and methods. Careful, dispassionate, examination of the scheme will make it clear that it is meant to ensure approximate stability of aim in art instruction, which will not only prevent the erosion and consequent wastage of the awakening national interest in art, but it will also remove the present post-graduate hiatus, secure the best training, employment and status for the artists and thus protect the interests not only of the existing but of the future artistic talent of the nation as well. The significance of the advantages indicated here will be easily appreciated by those who have thought about Indian artists as well as of Indian art, about their difficulties as well as their present prospects. The scheme will place Indian art and artists in a perspective truly national because its application will be nation-wide. Popular attention will be continuously drawn and focussed by activities and periodic exhibitions in the Provinces and at Delhi. National progress and development in art will be easily traced and the public will be kept in touch with the artists and will realise their difficulties and thus provide the stimulus and encouragement they need. The social atmosphere, the voluntary exchange of ideas and ideals, free co-ordination of methods and investigations should all lead to the evolution of fruitful national conceptions in art. The artists will find not only their place and relation in artistic activities which stir the nation but will also find their common inspiration from their common life, problems, facilities and opportunities. This must lead to the artistic synthesis which will give to Delhi the additional importance in Indian art history has given to Fatepur Sikari.

WHAT IT IS NOT.

The scheme; in the first place, does not and cannot plead for a centralised uniformity either in training or technique. That would be opposed to the lessons of history disclosed in the surviving fragments of Indian art. It would be contrary also to the fundamental laws of artistic growth and vitality. Adequate freedom in art training is the essential preliminary to the development of artistic technique which, in the final analysis, is an individual accomplishment. The scheme leaves the Provinces free to express their ideas in the manner best suited to the requirements and artistic temperament of the people. For no art can be vital if it grows independently of local environment, sources of inspiration, needs, customs, temperament and life. Artistic manifestations thus made distinct and vital by the local spirit would also indicate the standard by which their national worth could be judged.

All efforts for co-ordination should thus be entirely voluntary. The artistic synthesis need not be imposed. It will be spontaneous, arising out of the common facilities of study, common gatherings and mutual exchange of ideas and common exhibitions.

Secondly, the Central Institution, although it may be located in the New Capital, will have nothing to do with the construction, as such, of the "great new city." It is and should be outside the scope and control of the New Capital Committee.

Thirdly, it should also be recognised that the scheme is an entirely different thing from the proposal of the mural decorations at New Delhi.

Fourthly, there is no sugestion in the scheme for "officialising" the proposed central institution and award of scholarships. The supervision by the provincial Directors will be, as Mr. Sethna during the debate in the Council of State on the subject pointed out, "nominal." It could not be otherwise, because the courses are to be post-graduate. And, the selection and the recruitment of the students will be, moreover, not confined to the students from the Government Schools of Art.

Fifthly, the scheme is based on the unassailable artistic maxim that all vital artistic growth and development must spring from the environment and needs of the people. It does not and cannot, therefore, suggest the guidance or control of any outside authority alien in sympathy or unfamiliar with, or incompetent to understand, the artistic conditions and requirements of the country.

NATURE AND OBJECT OF SCHEME

The prize of Delhi scheme of encouragement of Indian art suggests the institution at an early date of a system of scholarships to enable selected students in painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts from the different provinces in the country to prosecute, under the supervision of their own Directors, their post-graduate courses of study at Delhi as a central place.

The students should be recruited from all provinces irrespective of age, sex, caste or creed.

Every Province will select the Students by definite tests prescribed by local authorities. The selection of the students for the scholarships should not necessarily be restricted to students from the Government or aided schools of art. The prescribed tests should be the only method for judging their competence for award of the scholarships.

The number of scholarships for each province may be at present limited to 12—4 for painting, 1 for sculpture, 2 for architecture and 5 for the art-crafts.

The period of tenure of scholarships may be limited to 3 or 4 years.

The conditions of scholarships and the courses will be decided by local authorities.

The functions and visits of the Provincial Directors will be regulated by local authorities. But in view of the post-graduate nature of the courses of study the students must be ensured the maximum of freedom and the supervision of the Directors should be only "nominal".

The work of each student selected for scholarship should be exhibited, at least two months before his departure for Delhi, locally in his Province.

The Government of India and the Provincial Governments will share the expenses for the facilities suggested in the scheme on the following or similar lines.

COMMON FACILITIES.

The Government of India will provide the following facilities for study, recreation and residence:—A. main building, containing (1) Library (2) Museum (3) Lecture Hall (4) Exhibition Hall (5) Art Gallery including modern Indian paintings, sculpture, designs in modern Indian architecture and the art crafts—the permanent exhibits for the gallery to be mainly from the best exhibits at the annual exhibition at Delhi. The Government of India will also organise and maintain the annual exhibition at Delhi and provide for the general administrative expenses. The Government of India will provide the cost and maintenance of residential quarters for the students and of the recreation grounds and facilities, the buildings for the provincial villas, studios and workshops where sudents could carry on their work independently.

The provincial Governments will provide:—The maintenance of their villas, studios and workshops. They will provide also for the scholarships and the fees of their Directors.

An estimate of the cost of Direcors' fees, of maintenance of the Central Institute and the common facilities, of the maintenance of Provincial studios and workshops etc. and of the necesary buildings could be easily suggested if the proposals outlined here are accepted. But it may be mentioned that the scholarships should not amount to less than Rs. 200 per month.

The Government of India with the help of a Committee representative of the Provinces to organise an exhibition at Delhi of the work by the students at least once every year where their best work could be displayed and recognised by award of medals.

The designs for the buildings necessary for the Central Institute, the students, quarters, studios and workshops should be, it may be suggested Indian in expression and treatment and should be decided by open competition. It would thus provide the practical encouragement to the Indian artistic talent which is still unrecognised. The art-craftsmen will find an additional opportunity in the furnishing and equipment of the Government buildings already being erected at New Delhi.

The scheme invites the attention and help of all those who have cultivated the tolerance, precaution, patience and above all foresight essential for the growing future of Indian Art.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

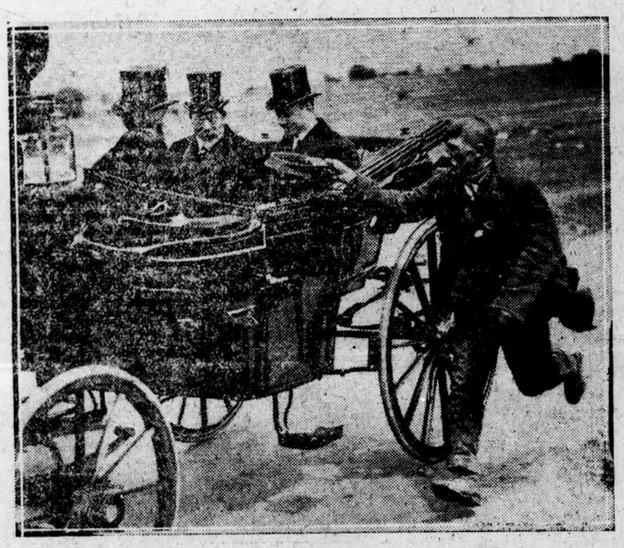
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

42

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd "	75/-
3 Prize of 25/- each.	75/-
Total —	300/-

25 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

THE KING AND THE GIPSY.



Central Press.
Even the King is not immune from the solicitations of the gipsies who greet arrivals at Epsom. The photograph shows His Majesty about to reward the eager gipsy running alongside the carriage. With the King is Prince Henry.

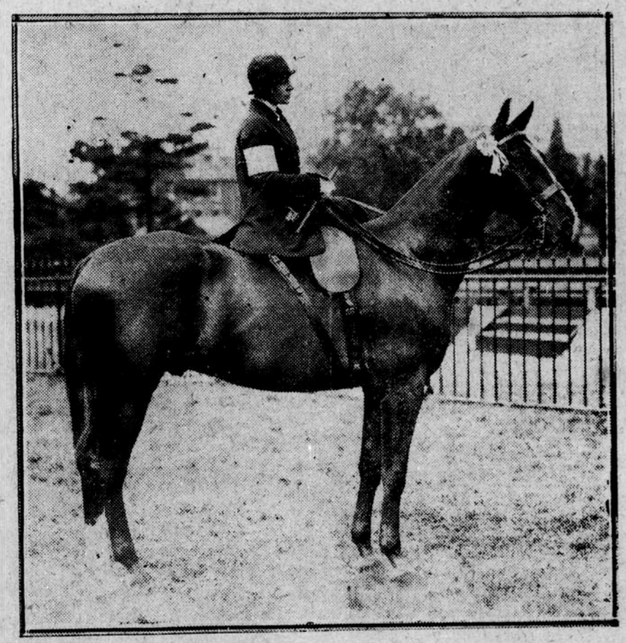
"SPEED SPOOK."

A scene from "The Speed Spook", which is being shown this week at Pathe Cinema.

TWO "STRONG MEN."

Courtesy: "Manchester Guardian."
Mussolini (left) and D'Annunzio in earnest conversation during their recent meeting to discuss Italian politics.

"RED KNIGHT."



Topical Press Agency.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia on "Red Knight" from the Indian Army Remounts Department—winner of the Ladies' Hacks at the Hurtangham Polo, Polo Pony Show held in mail week.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Letter No. of the firm 28944

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.

6-8-17

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:— K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(11)

Too Good For Words
JABAKUSUM

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 21.

Cotton: The advancing tendency of the market since the middle of last week, when all deliveries broke below the 22 cent level can be attributed neither to unfavourable developments with regard to the new crop outlook nor to any definite improvement in dry goods circles. On the contrary, crop prospects over the major portion of the belt continue to be generally favourable and although cotton goods have received a little more attention, this has been due almost entirely to the attraction of further price concessions.

The only unfavourable features of the Government Weekly Weather Report,, published yesterday, were that in South Texas some districts were too dry and that, over the Northern part of the belt, temperatures had been too low to ensure proper germination, an occurrence not unusual at this time of the year and which, by minimizing evaporation, considerably increases the value of recent rains.

It now appears probable that the predominance of bearish factors resulted in the market becoming somewhat oversold. The advance has been largely in the nature of a covering movement inspired primarily by the attention directed to the old crop supply situation in consequence of the publication, on successive days of the United States Census Bureau Report on American consumption in April and of the New York Cotton Exchange week-end figures.

That domestic mills had consumed 597,000 bales during April, the highest monthly total since May 1923, was a distinct surprise particularly as the increase of 14,430 bales over March was accounted for partly by the New England States where a considerable slackening of mill operations had been generally expected. Taking the current rate of goods consumption into consideration, we feel convinced that these figures offer conclusive proof of overproduction and go far towards explaining the present unsatisfactory condition of the cotton industry from recent authoritative announcements, it is evident that the much discussed policy of curtailment is at last being definitely adopted and that the regulation of production is likely to continue until present difficulties have been adjusted.

Based on the figures of the Census Bureau, which are in running bales and include foreign cotton, but not linters, details of the domestic situation on May 1st are as follows:—

Stocks on Hand Aug. 1:	1924-25	1923-24			
In Consuming establishments.	721,589	1,099,556			
In Public Storage and at Compresses	637,925	945,443			
Elsewhere (Partially estimated by Bureau)	190,000	280,000	1,555,514	2,324,999	
Ginnings during the 12 Months	10,691,000		10,728,108		
Imports to May 1	260,225		255,943		
Imports, May 1-July 31	15,000		13,236		
City Crop, Errors, etc	200,000		177,890		
Aggregate Supply for Season ..		14,115,225		10,578,177	
Consumption to May 1	4,669,275	15,670,739	4,569,467	12,903,176	
Exports to May 1	7,282,066		4,928,529	9,497,996	
		11,951,341		3,405,180	
Remaining Supply, May 1	....	3,719,428		1,111,087	
Consumption, May 1-July 31 ..	?	....		718,579	
Exports, May 1-July 31	?	...		20,000	
Destroyed during Season	?	?		1,849,666	
Stocks on Hand July 31 xEstimated	....	....		1,555,514	

The striking feature is that on May 1st, available supplies were only 314,000 bales more than at the same time last year. If the carry-over on July 31st is to be not less than that of last season, the amount consumed and exported during the next three months must not exceed 2,163,914 bales—a monthly average of 721,000 bales. As the April total of consumption and exports was 1,037,000 bales, the chances against an appreciable increase in carry-over will be realized.

The conclusions drawn from the Bureau Report were emphasized by the New York Cotton Exchange weekly statistics which gave the world's takings of American cotton as 273,132 bales against 193,529 bales last year. Unexpectedly large exports, trade calling and the belief that certificated stocks will be considerably reduced in the near return caused a persistent demand for May and July, with the result that the differences between old and new crop positions have widened considerably.

The first Government crop report of the season is scheduled for publication on June 2nd and in the meantime fluctuations are likely to be irregular. It would be unwise to attach a great deal of importance to this report for in the six crop years which have produced more than 13,000,000 bales since 1910 the condition estimated by the Government at the beginning of June has varied between 62.4 per cent and 87.8 per cent. We feel, however, that probabilities at present point to a decidedly large yield and although we are inclined to adopt a cautious attitude, we would prefer sales on any important advance.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 18 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
16-8 Lakshmi Datt's Lane
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

CHEMICALS

Bombay, June 26.

Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Chlorate and Zinc Chloride saw very active market, the prices ruled high owing to keen demand. Chlorate of Potash is quoted at £37/- per ton cif. Bombay while local rate has once more touched Rs. 0-4-9 per lb. Dextrine, Farina, Oxalic and Alum of chrome had no interesting features. Brown changed hands at Rs. 34/- per cwt. Sodium Sulphide had also small animation and is quoted at Rs. 9/8 per cwt. Copper Sulphate and Litharge had usual demand Tone is firm.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 40.
Bleaching powder Rs. 11-4-0.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-4-9.
Caustic soda Rs. 17-12-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5-4-0.
Dextrine Rs. 21-8-0.
Maize starch Rs. 14-4-0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 9-12-0.
Acetic acid Re. 0-8-0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-9-4.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-8-0.
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0-11-6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 21.
Litharge Rs. 41.
Farina Rs. 16-8-0.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 21-8-0.
Alum of chrome Rs. 16-8-0.
Bichromate soda Rs. 26.
Oxalic acid Rs. 25.

MILL STORES

June 26.

There is considerable depression in the market, the demand keeping much below normal, owing to the stoppage of looms in most of the Mills. The Mills are also very poor buyers and never book indents for larger quantities. Cotton Healds and Reeds change hands at Rs. 1-8-9 and Rs. 0-2-4 respectively. Japanese Bobbins have evinced quite little interest—the demand being insignificant. Spot as well as mofussil demand in leather goods and cotton Bandings is quite small.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s. Rs. 1-4.
Reeds As. 2-5.
Roller Cloth 16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-6.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-4-9.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 1-12-6.
Ropes Rs. 1-13-6.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 4-6.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24.
Roving tubes Rs. 20-8.
Pirns Conical-5" Rs. 6-8.
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel Rs. 6-8.
Dobby Harness Rs. 19.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3.
Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 4-8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Prices of ready sugars have further been reduced by nearly one rupee per cwt on heavy pressure to sell by all weak dealers and in view of further arrivals expected next week we do not expect any improvement for some time to come but further decline is anticipated. Forward positions have declined 6 all round and with shorts covering at the decline prices have steadied and July Sept. and October December are quoted Sh 15 1/4 and 15 3s 10d. F. B. H. respectively with further buyers. Java reported a quieter market owing to Chinese disturbances and exporters being free sellers, nearly positions have declined over a quarter gilder while distant positions are firmly held. Calcutta and Karachi markets ruled quieter with no business. America and London ruled quiet, but steady during the week with fair business doing.:—

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 15-6 eq. 15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

T. M. O. Java 15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-Sept. 15s. 4d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. Oct.-Dec. 15s. 16d. F. B Harbour.

T. M. O. Jan.-Feb. 16s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

Mauritius Rs. 15-2 stocks 35,000 bags.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Since our last the principal feature of the week under review is the development of bearish sentiment throughout both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices. Ready Prices have accordingly dropped by Rs. 1-4 As. per Cwt. in the last week-end prices-levels, with poor purchase enquiries. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 2,200 bags a day as against 2,700 bags per day during the last week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16-6 and Rs. 15-1 for Java Ready Sugar.

Our Forward Market has also evidenced a continued drop all round especially in the latter half of the week. New positions have declined by a shilling and more and Distant Positions have suffered a drop of about 6d. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Sh. 15/8 and Sh. 14-8 for June, Sh. 15-9 and Sh. 15-2 for July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16-2 and Sh. 15-9 for October-November-December and Sh. 16-5 and Sh. 16-2 for Jan.-Feb.-March. Shipment for New Crop Java Sugar. The Market at present presents a weaker tone with prospects of further decline in nearer shipments on account of heavy arrivals in near future.

Total Stocks are estimated at 15,000 bags of Mauritius and 40,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White, Java, Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-1 per cwt
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment, June Sh. 14-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-Sept. Sh. 15-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 16-2 per cwt. F. B. H.

YARN MARKET.

June 25.

Since our last report prices of all kinds of Yarns have been steady and Offtake has shown some improvement probably due to very steady position of the Raw Material throughout the whole week. Although confidence has not been yet restored and disturbances Political, Economical and others are in evidence throughout the World and naturally have their usual effects on the Trade, the general condition of the Yarn market has been certainly hopeful and if Cotton position remains steady very likely some further improvement will be not far off. At any rate prices have stopped declining further and buyers feel inclined to buy in small lots. Inquiries from Up-Country markets have certainly been better, but the rates received are much too low and the actual business resulting is very small. Monsoon has so far proved satisfactory and that also adds more hope for the improvement in the general Trade condition before long.

English Yarns.—Manchester is reported to be dull, but the prices do not suit us on account of very heavy difference between the buyers and the sellers. Forward business is practically neglected at the moment.

Japanese Yarns.—These Yarns have been freely moving and prices have been slightly better than those experienced during the past several weeks. Sales are restricted on account of Stocks in the consuming centres and absence of confidence in their regular sales very often effected by the Japanese Import Houses. Forward business is not large as the Import Houses have been quoting about Rs. 10 to 15 higher than the last rates and the dealers do not feel inclined to increase their risks and are giving best attention to effect sales at better rates for their Stock lots. Sampin keeps very steady and although exchange slightly declined further the position on the whole is firm.

Indian Yarns.—Mills are anxious to dispose off their Stocks at the best available rates and although most of them have shown rather firm attitude and do not feel inclined to partake their yarns at cheap prices owing to further rise in Cotton rates they are obliged to effect sales much against their will on account of the buyers not freely forthcoming. The rates generally offered by the buyers are yet very low and even that for small lots and this state of affairs does not tend to relieve our Mills of the increasing Stocks of yarns that some of them have been holding since long. The position therefore is not free from anxiety and although the Mills have been inclined to do all possible to relieve themselves of these Stocks at a fairly reasonable price, some of the consuming centres have been offering ridiculous limits in many cases and the actual business therefore during the week has not been large. There is some slight improvement in demand, but if even slightly higher prices are demanded buying is considerably checked and the prices are forced down again. Reports of disturbances in China have been making us hopeless for our large buyer and although a few hundred bales have been done during the week for that market after a long period, the general situation does not induce us to depend upon that market for our sales and naturally it is high time the Mills, the Merchants and all interested in Yarn Trade should try their very best to find out other outlets for our Yarns before it is too late.

The undertone seems healthy and if Cotton position will remain firm improvement in demand will certainly be in evidence in the long run.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, June 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D Sassoon	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/10 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	9
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	5	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	3
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth. × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	0
David per lb.	0	0	0
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.			
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	6
Western Mill per lb.	0	0	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	10	0
Phoenix per piece	5	10	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	0	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	0	0
Bombay United per piece	6	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearls Pabaney	10	12	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	9
Textile	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	0

"CHAOS IN CHINA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The extracts from the "Daily Herald" of London by a Chinese correspondent which you describe as "How China is dominated and controlled by alien capitalism" and published in your issue of 24th inst., is misleading and incorrect in some respects.

It conveys a false impression that "Britain has sent policemen in the shape of armoured cars tanks and artillery to Shanghai". The International "Settlement" and not the "Concession" (as wrongly put by the said correspondent) is governed by a cosmopolitan body known as a Municipal Council. It looks after the welfare of the settlement in every sense of the word. It is guarded for the safety and benefit not of the foreigners alone, but of the larger Chinese population which prefers to reside and trade peacefully in the foreign settlement, rather than in its own city a mile away. Moreover, in times of trouble, this settlement affords them a shelter against rebels and malcontents.

Besides, there is another important item, and that is that in the foreign settlement, which is called the International "Settlement", every one has to pay the China land tax, whilst on the other hand in the French "Concession" there is no Chinese land tax. Really speaking the French are in absolute possession of that part of the town which is quite adjecent to the Chinese City, and which they acquired from the Chinese Government for the support they gave to the latter at the time of a serious riot about the Ningpo Joss House. You and your readers will see from this that the real possessors of the town are the French and not the Britishers, who only live and trade there under an International Municipal Council.

Another point mentioned in your paper is that "the Chinese do not willingly work for their alien masters" This is absolutely wrong, on the contrary the Chinese are the most willing, honest and diligent workers.

The Britishers, who have (all throughout the history of the five ports which were thrown open to the commerce of the world in 1842) shown great tact, energy and resourcefulness in administering justice in these ports, are more respected than other nationals, whose Courts of Law have failed to satisfy Chinese merchants in their commercial litigation with non-British merchants

It was a Britisher, the late Sir Robert Hart who established and organised the Chinese Maritime Customs, and out of its revenues the Chinese Government are able to finance their depleted treasury. It was a Britisher, Sir Richard Dane who organised the Salt gabelle, whose income is specially set apart for payment of the Chinese debts. Since the establishment of the Maritime Customs, much water has flown under the bridges, almost all the foreign nationals. Americans, Germans, French etc., have been Commissioner of Customs at the Treaty Ports and lately the Japanese have also acquired high posts. Of course the majority of the staff are the Chinese, who work willingly and obediently to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The present commotion is due more to the Russian propaganda than to anything else. It will no doubt die its natural death in due course of time, but the real menace to the peace of this vast and rich country is the military "marshals" and self created "War-Lords" who prey upon their own people for their self-interest and to the detriment of the country of which they are the greatest enemies.—Yours, etc.,

A CHINA MERCHANT.

BOMB-EXPLOSION MYSTERY

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

AMRITSAR, June 25.

What was described as an ordinary bomb explosion in a woman's house who was not on good terms with her neighbours is an important affair into which the local police in collaboration with the officers of the C.I.D. are actively busy investigating. For the present the case is being investigated under the Arms Act but its seriousness or otherwise mainly depends upon what revelations the police are able to make. The police have succeeded in arresting one Indersingh, a mason, from Jhelum who, it is alleged, deposited his goods in the house where the bomb exploded. Indersingh is a resident of Amritsar and had gone to Jhelum some days previously for some construction work.—A.P.

RY. CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

LONDON, June 25.

The Conference of the representatives of Railway Companies and Railway Trade Unions in London lasted two and a half hours and was adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that no conclusins were reached though Managers' views were stated and the Union representatives promised to submit the position to their Executives. A further conference is likely to be held within a fortnight.—Reuter.

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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Don't be a Slave to Rheumatism

ALMOST before you are aware of your peril you may find that Rheumatism has you in its merciless grip and the results of neglected or wrongfully treated Rheumatism are not pleasant to contemplate.

Writing from 3, Sunderland Square, Walworth, London, S. E., Mrs. H. Adams says:—"I had Rheumatism so badly I completely lost the use of my limbs. The pain was terrible, but De Witt's Pills gave me instant relief and before I finished taking the first bottle I was completely restored to health."

Make up your mind that Rheumatism shall not make a slave of you. Don't hesitate. Don't waste precious time while the ailment gets a firmer hold upon you, but go to the chemist now and get a box of De Witt's Pills—the remedy that, for nearly forty years, has been used with success in all parts of the world.

The cost is trifling and surely it is worth while taking one or two pills when you know that by doing so you will enjoy better health now and ensure freedom from pain in the years to come. Do the right thing now—

TAKE

DE WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

TAKE TWO TO-NIGHT
Take two of De Witt's Pills to-night and in the morning you will see and feel and know for certain that they must do you good.

Watch for such symptoms as *puffiness under the eyes, heaviness of the limbs, swollen feet or ankles, foul breath, scalding pains, gravel or stone.* These symptoms usually precede attacks of Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica or serious Kidney Trouble, and much suffering and expense may be saved by quickly getting a box of De Witt's Pills from the Chemist and taking them as directed. Small bottle (40 pills) Rs. 2; large bottle (100 pills) Rs. 3-8.

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OLD AGE
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ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
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177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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Mhatre's Art Studio.

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RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)
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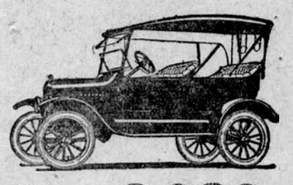

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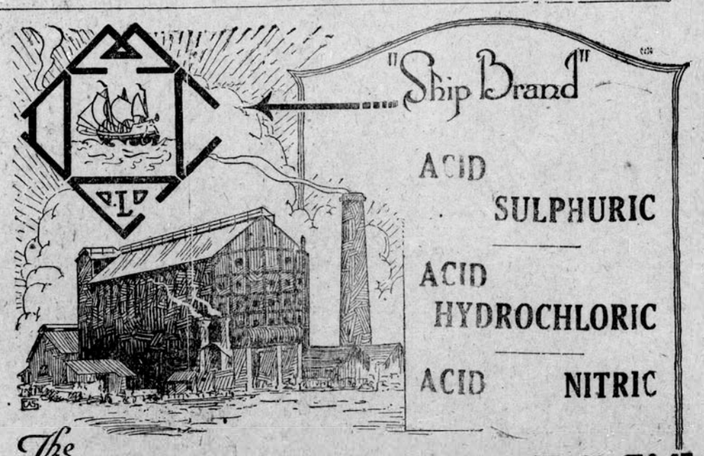

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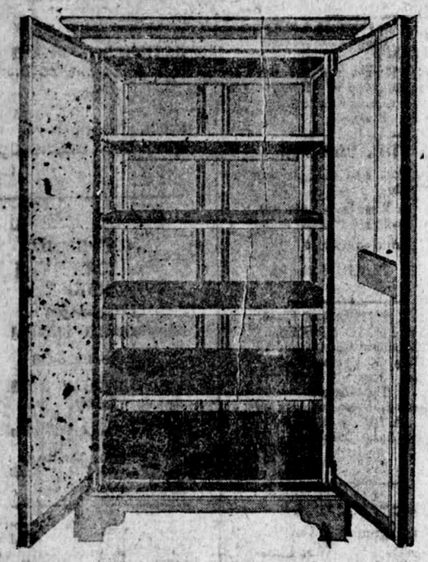

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A PLEA FOR POOR CULTIVATOR.

LAND ASSESSMENT REVENUE COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 23.

The Land Assessment Revenue Committee appointed by Government, and consisting of over a dozen members of the Bombay Legislative Council, with the Commissioners of the Northern Central and Southern Divisions and other official experts as members, met again to-day at the Council Hall, Poona, with Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass C.I.E. in the chaire At its first sitting the Committee were only able to examine one witness but to-day three witnesses were taken, the two witnesses from Ahmednagar Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Sirdar K. N. Joshi, whose written replies to the questionnaire only differed in minor details, were taken together though on a vote of the members of the Committee it was decided to question each separately on the points of difference.

Attached to the questionnaire was a draft scheme prepared by Mr. H. B. Shivdasani recommending a "permanent settlement in kind but recoverable in money."

Mr. Ghakradeo, Managing Director, Central Agricultural Institute, Poona, the first witness to-day warmly advocated the cause of the poor cultivator but in his replies to the members he invariably introduced irrelevant matters, which led to much discussion. From what was intelligible to the press the witness was understood to say that he was not in favour of increasing the land assessment in cases where it was found that a land-owner was getting double the return he had been getting in previous years. He would like to increase the revenue of Government, witness said, but not at the expense of the agriculturist, as all the circumstances which tended to bring about even a small increase led to the impoverishment of the agriculturist.

Asked if he had come across any cases in which the land assessment amounted to more than 50 per cent. of the rental value, the witness promised to send in a statement for the information of the Committee. Similarly in reply to another query as to whether the revision policy under section 100 of the Land Revenue Code was leading to fragmentation and sub-divisions of the land, the witness also put in a statement.

Land assessment, witness considered was a tax and not rent. To the contention that the prices of products had advanced considerably in recent years, witness replied that this was counterbalanced by the higher cost of living and the rise in the price of labour.

In reply to Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Ghakradeo said all increases of assessment should be referred to the Legislative Assembly and not left to the Executive of Government.

The evidence of Rao Bahadur Chitale, who as he assured the Committee, cultivated his own lands was most interesting and instructive as he spoke from an experience extending over thirty years, both as a landlord and the cultivator of his land in Ahmedabad district.

Replying to questions from the chair the witness said that rental valuation was most misleading as the landlord tried to get as much as he could He was in favour of fixing land assessment on a percentage of profits, not necessarily gross profits and would disregard rental valuation altogether. If land were improved by its proximit to Railway stations or canals he would increase the assessment, in fact he considered that section 107 of the Land Revenue Code should be revised and a new procedure adopted.

Speaking of Ahmednagar district, Rao Bahadur Chitale in reply to Mr. Mountford said no increase of land revenue could be justified on account of the economic value of the land, as some parts of the district had lost 25 per cent of its population through migration.

In his opinion the question of land revenue should be dealt with by the Executive of Government and the Ministers, or, in other words, the Cabinet and should only come before the Legislature for final sanction or if there was a minority that differed from the majority and then only that difference should be discussed.

IN FAVOUR OF REASONABLE ENHANCEMENT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan next questioned the witness who, in replying said he was in favour of reasonable limit on enhancements. The Cabinet should give its opinion on the revision settlements. The present figure of assessment he considered was reasonable and should not be enhanced.

Questioned as to whether it was possible to arrive at the net profit of a cultivator, Rao Bahadur Chitale said after some hesitation that it certainly was possible, and then proceeded to show how it could be done.

He agreed with the questioner that a certain proportion of the net profits should be levied by Government. This should not be less than one-tenth or more than 6 per cent.

In his judgment, to arrive at the correct value of the land half the value of the sale deeds for the last ten ordinary years should be taken.

Where differences arose in the Cabinet on such questions the aggrieved members should take the initiative in bringing the matter before the Council. For this purpose the rules as regards the secrecy of Cabinet Councils ought to be revised. Where there was unanimity in the Cabinet these matters should not come up before the Legislature.

The witness next agreed with Mr. Mackie, Settlement Commissioner, that if one assumed that the agricultural population had increased 50 per cent. (as it had) the value of the land should rise correspondingly to maintain such a population. Otherwise the surplus would have to take to other occupations.

The association of non-officials, with Settlement Officers witness said in reply to another member, was not workable proposition.

A permanent settlement witness considered, was not fair to the State or to individual owners.

He considered it right that the State should share in the prosperity as well as the adversity of the agriculturist.

He did not favour the suggestion of placing agriculturists on the same basis as the payer of Income-tax. Land revenue was not a heavy tax. All deliberative bodies such as Municipalities and Legislative Councils could not, in his opinion, be as competent to pass judgments on questions affecting land assessment as the Cabinet.

PLEA FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 24.

Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh, a Zemindar and retired pleader of Hyderabad, Sind, gave some interesting evidence to-day before the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. He claimed that in Sind the Zemindari system had prevailed from the earliest times yet it was tacked on to Bombay where a rayatwari system prevailed, and the latter system applied to it. He was in favour of a Permanent Settlement for Sind. The witness's first suggestion was that section 107 of the Land Revenue Code should be amended as follows:—"In revising assessments of land revenue of agricultural land, regard shall be had to the profit of agriculture only. He proposed that the Settlement Officer be assisted by two Amins (landholders of a particular class or panches) who after carrying out crop experiments, and assessing the cost of cultivation could assist the Settlement Officer in arriving at a correct valuation. At the present time this officer was not assisted by Amins and the witness complained that the classification was absolutely wrong. If a piece of land was two miles from a canal it was classified as first class if 5 miles, 2nd. 7 miles 3rd class and so on. They underrated the cost of cultivation so as to lead to enhancement of assessment.

He suggested that the maximum of 50 per cent. should be reduced to half, and the revised assessment limited to 10 per cent. He considered the whole question of Land Revenue Assessment should come up before the Legislative Council as he maintained, it was a tax.

He agreed that land assessment included the water rate, but remarked that land in Sind without water was valueless. It was his opinion, however, that the rate was too high.

Witness then went on to explain that in Sind the owner of the land invariably employed cultivators to work his land which was of two kinds "lift" land which required the raising of water for cultivation and "flow" lands. The cultivator in the first got 2/3 of the value of the produce and only half in the other.

In his opinion Sind should be given a Permanent Settlement the same as Bengal. It was unfortunate for Sind that the province came under Bombay where a rayatwari system prevailed. No consideration had been shown the Zemindar. In fact the word zemindar did not appear in the Land Revenue Code at all.

He was not satisfied with the present classification in which the nearness of land to water was the only consideration and good or bad land had no weight. Continuing the witness complained that the unit of classification was too large, about 60 villages in some cases; and that Government had taken all uncultivated lands, while the Commissioners refused to recognize the claims of the zemindars to these lands.

Another complaint was with regard to fallow lands on which land assessment was paid once in every five years and if not paid the land was forfeited.

Replying to Moulvi Raiuddin Ahmed the witness said that the indebtedness of the Zemindar was not due to extravagance.

A discussion then followed on the impracticability of associating Amins with the Settlement Officer. The witness, however, was not convinced and thought that as a settlement of land took place every 20 years, three talukas of the sixty in Sind could be done a year.

Mr. Mountford, I.C.S., Commissioner C.D. then examined the witness on the statements he had made in reply to other members.

Mr. G. Pradhan asked if the witness intended to convey the idea that by becoming bulwarks of the State, the Zemindars were against the attainment of Swaraj. The witness in reply satisfied the questioner that the zemindars had no intention of their placing obstacles in the way of the attainment of Swaraj.

Mr. Pradhan then reminded the witness that under the Permanent Settlement the lot of the cultivator had become a hard and difficult one. In reply the witness said Sind was unlike Bengal and given a Permanent Settlement the lot of the cultivator in Sind would improve.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF DIST. JUDGE.

INTERESTING CASE TA JUBBULPORE

NAGPUR, June 25.

An interesting case is being tried by Mr. Bailey, Sub-Divisional Omcer, Jubbulpore, in which one Kuhuram, Agent of Diwan Bahadur Jiwan Das, the millionaire banker of Jubbulpore, and one Yusuf, the butler of Mr. Barr, District Judge, Jubbulpore, are involved, the charges being cheating Mr. Barr.

Briefly, the history of the case as elicited during the trial is that on 7th April last, Diwan Bahadur Jiwan Das called upon Mr. Barr, District Judge, Jubbulpore, and handed over Rs. 6,000 in currency notes of 100 each to Mr. Barr who asked Jiwandas as to why he brought the money. Upon this Jiwandas made over a letter dated 23rd March, 1925 to him. The letter contained a request to purchase for Jiwandas a pair of English horses from England where he was proceeding on leave in May. Shortly afterwards, it was alleged, Jiwandas sent Kaluram with a letter that he had changed his mind and wanted to purchase a motor as his wife desired it and that the money should be returned with the bearer of the letter. Mr. Barr complied with Jiwandas's request and tore both the letters to pieces, three weeks later, Jiwandas again called upon Mr. Barr who inquired whether he had received his money back. Jiwandas denied having received the money or having sent a letter. Mr. Barr reported the matter to the police at once. While Jiwandas was sitting at Mr. Barr's bungalow, the police found the torn pieces of the letters among the waste papers. On the police enquiry from Jiwandas it was found that the numbers of the notes were not kept in his account books nor was there any entry about the payment to Mr. Barr of any amount. Jiwandas denied to the police that he ever wrote the letter demanding back the money. The police for a long time tried to find out the person who brought the letter to Mr. Barr and took away Rs. 6,000 from him. Mr. Barr left for England leaving a description of the man whom he believed to be Jiwandas's servant, Subsequently, the police arrested Kaluram servants of Jiwandas, at Jiwandas's house and he was identified by Yusuf as the person who took away the money from Mr. Barr, Yusuf was also arrested and both were challaned for cheating Mr. Barr. The police allege that Yusuf managed to get one page of a letter typed and joined it to a page of an old letter with Jiwandas's genuine signature over it.

The prosecution refused to examine Jiwandas although he was summoned and was present in the Court and applied to the magistrate to examine the accused. Kaluram stated that the police extorted from him a confession that he got Rs. 8,000 by cheating Mr. Barr and handed over the money to Jiwandas's principal munim. Mr. P. C. Dutt bar-at-law applied to the Judicial Commissioner for transfer of the case from Mr Bailey's court for various reasons. The transfer application will be heard on the 30th instant. Mr. Barr is expected to return to India in the first week of July. Bail was not granted to Yusuf by both the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge on the ground that the police inquiry was made under the direct supervision of the Inspector-General of Police.—A. P.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS.

CAWNPORE, June 25.

Preparations for the coming Congress session are in progress. A Reception Committee has been formed of over 100 members. More are expected to join in due course. The office bearers including the President of the Reception Committee will be elected in July. Funds are being collected to meet the expenses. It is probable that the pandal will be erected in the Phulbagh, a big park in the heart of the city. Dr. Murarilal is in favour of Phulbagh as it would save about Rs. 25,000.—A. P.

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LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Albery Sir Mitchell Thomson said that apart from the Irish mails which were only under a contract with the British post offices the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company provides service to Australia, Egypt, India and Far East for an annual payment of 295,000 sterling.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE.

A type of film like the "Speed Spook" although the plot be impossible, is always welcome, for it is crammed with hair-raising thrills and possesses in addition some really humorous situations. The public wants to be pleased, the public wants to be thrilled, and most paramount, the public wants to be lifted out of itself and its daily monotony. It wants to forget the problems of life for the hour its gets its entertainment and if Johnny Hines has done nothing else in the "Speed Spook," he has accomplished this important object. Johnny Hines, the quintessence of humour, is seen to his best advantage in this film. Never quiet for a moment, always radiating happiness and ingeniously clever, this inimitable comedian has earned a high place in the affection of Cinema goers.

The unique distinction of being the only female star in a feature production, belongs to Faire Binney. She fits her role in this picture like the proverbial glove. Possessed of unusual charm and a genuine ability to act, she gives a decidedly good account of herself as the female support to Johnny Hines. You will find her throughly delightful in this her latest and best picture. Frank Losee, as Sheriff West, enacts a role that is particularly well suited to his talents. The rest of the cast are well chosen and help to make the picture a truly delightful one.

WEST END.

Laura La Plante and Eugene O'Brien, are co-starred in "Dangerous Innocence," Universal-Jewel production which commences to-night and runs this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). The cast surrounding these two favorites is a most excellent one, while the story is one that appeals to all classes of movie fans. Mr. O'Brien does a splendid piece of work when as Major Seymour he learns for the first time that the girl he loves is the daughter of the woman he once loved. He is also most expressive in the scene where as Ann's fiance he again meets her mother, while in the great fight scene with the "sneak" of the piece he demonstrates that he can do fighting roles as well as those of lovers.

WELLINGTON.

Probably more genuinely satisfying entertainment elements go to make up "Stranger Than Fiction," which is being shown at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week than any other motion picture production shown on screen in some time. In the first place, there's Katherine MacDonald adjudged by such artists as Howard Chandler Christy and Neysa McMein to be one of the most beautiful women on the screen. Miss MacDonald plays the part of Diane Drexel, wealthy society girl, with a very, very human and democratic nature. Consequently, when the Black Heart gang of crooks take it into their heads to single out the Drexel home for a robbery, Diane is just the sort of a girl who decides to track down the rascals.

EMPIRE.

Commencing at the Empire Cinema to-night is "Girl of My Heart" a film featuring that charming actress Shirley Mason. The old story of the orphan girl who runs away from her uncongenial surroundings where she has been bullied to distraction, is woven into a pretty romance.

EXCELSIOR.

"Guy Fawkes" a great historical film featuring Matheson Lang is at the Excelsior Cinema to-day and next week. It is one of the famous Stoll pictures, and Matheson Lang is of course in his element in the part of the care-free soldier of fortune who tried to carry through the diabolical plot of blowing up the Houses of Parliament. The facts mainly closely adhere to history but in one or two particulars owing to the introduction of a certain amount of romance, the producers have allowed themselves a certain amount of licence.

EMPRESS.

"The Thief of Bagdad," which is now entering on its eighth week at the Empress Cinema, is now being looked upon almost as one of the permanent features of the city. Films are usually very ephemereal in Bombay, but this great Douglas Fairbanks classic has caught the imagination of the Indian public as no other film of recent years.

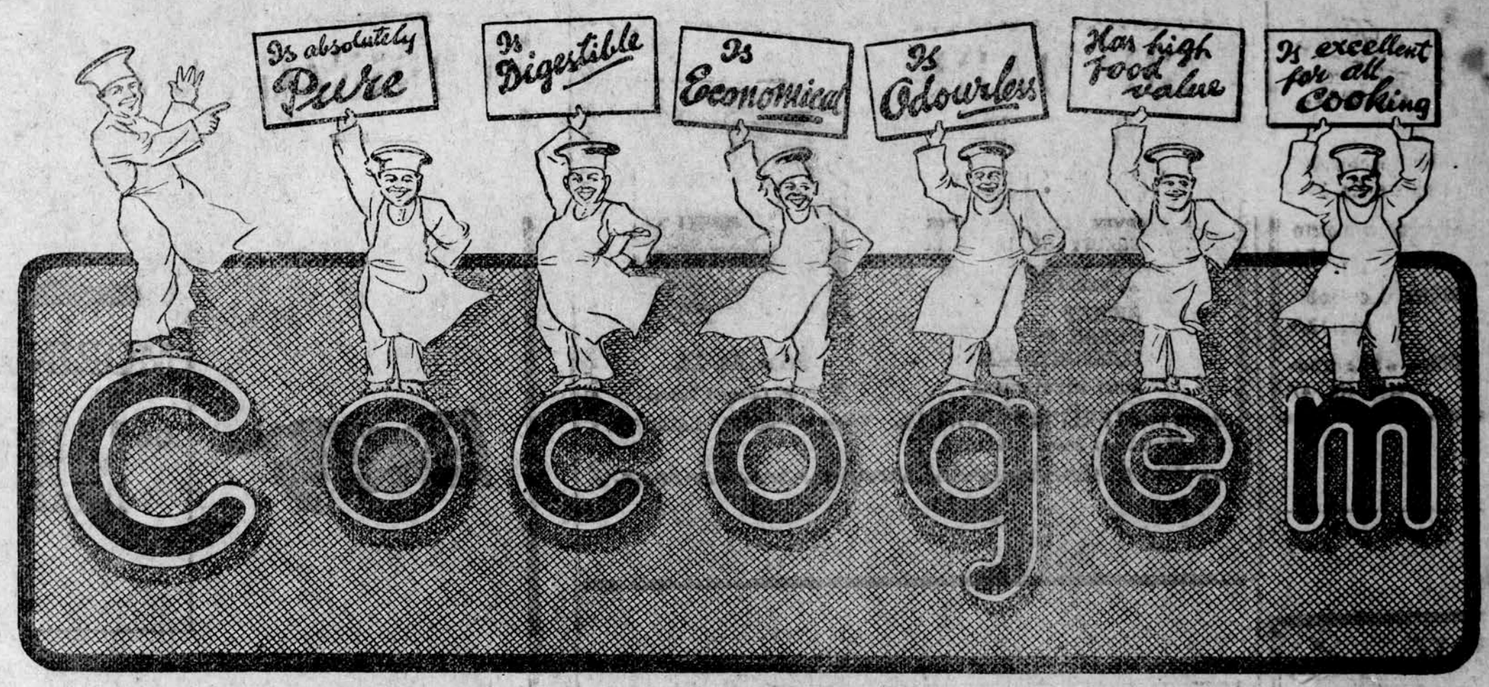
ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

AIMS AT UPLIFT OF COMMUNITY.

AMRITSAR, June 25.

Dr. Kitchlew has issued a statement to the Press in which he says the All Muslim Parties Conference to be held here in July aims at reconciling the Musalmans of all sections in spite of their political differences with a view to utilize their energies in the uplift of their community.

He says that the Tanzeem or the Muslim organisation is a national movement of the Mahomedans but it is in no way anti-Hindu. The Tanzeem work was originally started with the consent of Mr. Gandhi and under the patronage of the Khilafat Committee. Thus it is not hostile to the interests of any other community. If anything it aims at strengthening the Mussalmans so as to make them better fitted for the services of the country. The forthcoming conference will also consider other important questions affecting the Mahomedans.—A.P



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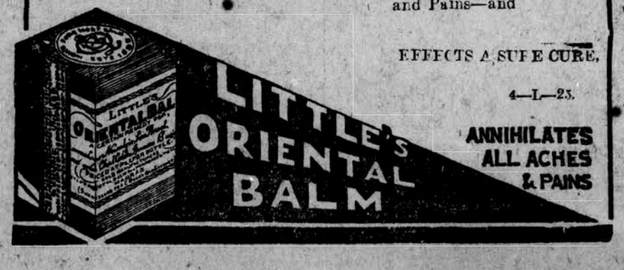

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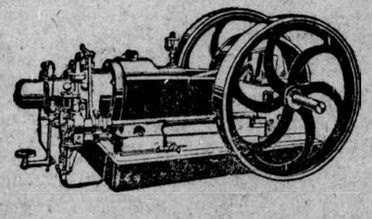

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